

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIV.—No. 602.

JANUARY 18, 1862.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

RAY SOCIETY.—Notice to Members.—The volume for 1860, Dr. CARPENTER on FORAMINIFERA, will soon be ready for issue. The subscription list for that volume will be closed on the 31st January, 1862.

RAY SOCIETY.—Notice to Members.—The volume for 1861, Mr. CURRY'S TRANSLATION of Dr. HOEFT'S on the HIGHER CRYPTOGAMIA is also in a forward state. The subscription list for that volume will be closed on the 31st January, 1862.

By order of the Council,
H. T. STANTON, Secretary.

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Friday morning, January 24, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 12s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—After the 1st of JANUARY, 1862, and till further notice, the South Kensington Museum will be closed on Wednesday Evenings, and opened instead on Saturday Evenings, till 10 p.m. Admission free.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education,
December 27, 1861.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly APPEAL to the public for HELP to aid them to meet the present heavy expenses, on some new life-boat stations, which have just been completed. 408 lives have been saved from various wrecks by the life-boats of the Society during the past twenty-four months.

Contributions received by all Bankers in London and throughout the United Kingdom; also by the Secretary, at the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi.

NEW COLLEGE, Oxford.—An EXAMINATION will be held on Tuesday, the 11th of February next, and following days, for the purpose of electing Two Open Exhibitions, tenable for five years from matriculation. The emoluments of each Exhibition will be 90l. a year, including rooms and tuition.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE.—The Lectures, which are adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service, or to enter one of the learned professions, will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following are the subjects embraced in this course:

Divinity—The Rev. the Principal, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.
Classical Literature—Professor Ven. R. W. Browne, M.A.;
Lecturer, H. Danvers, Esq., B.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A.

Mathematics—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

English Language and Literature—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

Modern History—Professor, C. H. Pearson, M.A.

French—Professor, A. Mariette; and M. Stevenard, Lecturer.

German—Professor, Dr. Bernays.

For the prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

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FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—THE NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CARBON PICTURES, by living British Artists, is now OPEN daily, from 9 to 5. Admission, One Shilling.

ILLUMINATION.—Boxes of Colours and Materials, Outlines, Laing's Manual on the subject, and every requisite.
WINBOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London.

FROM DAWN till SUNSET, by THOMAS FAED, Esq., A.R.A. The above justly-celebrated PICTURE, which caused so much attention during the exhibition of Pictures at the Royal Academy, 1861, may be SEEN during this month (previously to its being placed in the hands of Mr. Atkinson for engraving), at Messrs. HENRY GRAVES and Co.'s, Publishers to Her Majesty, 6, Pall-mall, S.W.

MEMORIAL to the late Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor of Limerick.—To Portrait Painters.—TENDERS are invited, on or before the 20th January instant, from artists who are willing to undertake the EXECUTION of a PORTRAIT of the above-named gentleman, full length, life size, in official robes. Cost not to exceed 200l.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretaries of the Fitzgerald Memorial, through Mr. ROBERT ANGLIM, 50, George-street, Limerick, who will give all information on the subject.

B. R. GREEN'S RUSTIC DRAWING
MODELS, First Set complete with Rustic Figure, 1l. 1s. Sold by the Inventor, 41, Fitzroy-square, and all Artists' colourmen.

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CLASSES, 41, Fitzroy-square. MR. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, begs to announce that his classes for drawing and painting, limited to six pupils each, reassemble for the Spring term on the 28th inst.

Particulars forwarded on application.
MR. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS at HOME, at Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket, every evening in the week (except Saturday), at Eight, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three.

Private boxes, stalls, and places may be secured at the Box-office, which is open daily from 10 till 5; and at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 32, Old Bond-street. No extra charge for bookings. Carriages to be ordered at a quarter past ten.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—A full-length Portrait Model of Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, is now added. Continuation of Early English Kings, Edward II., who was basely murdered by order of his Queen in 1377. Lately added Baron De Villi.

Admission 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from eleven till dusk, and from seven till ten.

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LOYD'S.—The Committee hereby give notice that there is a VACANCY for a CLERK in the Secretary's office; age not less than 19 years, salary 100l. per annum. A knowledge of French and German is desirable.

Further particulars may be obtained in the Secretary's office. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, will be received until Saturday, the 25th January.

GEO. A. HALSTED, Secretary.
Lloyd's, 8th January, 1862.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall, Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Friday, January 31st, HANDEL'S DEBORAH. Tickets 3s., 5s., and stalls 10s. 6d. each. The offices of the Society are at 6, Exeter-hall.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—CREATION.—HAYDN'S ORATORIO, the CREATION will be performed on Wednesday evening 22nd inst., when Miss Florence Lancia will make her first appearance in oratorio music. Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s. each; numbered stalls, 5s., for which early application should be made at the offices, 14 and 15, Exeter-hall, first floor.

Applications to join the Society may be made to William Hammond, at the offices.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD and Mr. LAZARUS will PLAY Weber's celebrated Sonata, for pianoforte and clarinet, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's-hall, on Monday evening next January 20. Miss Goddard will also perform Weber's Sonata in C, for pianoforte solo; and Mr. Lazarus will join in Mozart's admired Clarinet Quintet, on the same evening. Sofa stalls, 5s., may be secured at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.

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The Libretto by J. V. Bridgeman; Music by M. W. Balfe. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne; Mr. Stanley, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Pater, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. T. Distin, Mr. E. Dussak, Mr. C. L'vill, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

After which (written expressly by J. M. Morton, Esq.), the Grand Comic CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled
HARLEQUIN GULLIVER.

The New Splendid Scenery, including the Great Transformation Scene, invented and painted by Mr. W. Calcott. Gulliver, Mr. W. H. Payne; Principal Dances, Mlle. Lamoureux, supported by the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. The Harlequinade sustained by the eminent Pantomimists, Messrs. Harry Payne, F. Payne, H. Lauri, E. Lauri, S. Lauri, and Miss Jenny Lauri.

Commence at Seven. The performance terminates before Twelve. Morning Performance every Wednesday. Commence at Two. Children under Twelve years of age, Half-price, except Amphitheatre and Pit, 1s. 6d.

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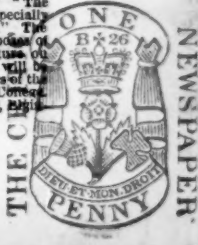
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CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE, Esq., Teacher of Elocution (by permission of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University), at Oxford, will deliver a LECTURE, on Jan. 23rd, at half-past eight p.m., at the Newington Working Men's Association, on "The Superstitions connected with Natural History, especially those alluded to by old English Dramatists and Poets." The price 1s. of the Lecture will be devoted to the purpose of the association. Mr. Plumptre's Introductory Lecture on Professional Elocution (with Illustrative Readings), will be given on the evening of Jan. 21st, before the Members of the City of London Church Institute, in the Hall of St. Clement's. Applications from Institutions to be addressed to 28, Abchurch-lane, Kensington-park, W.



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CLASSICAL MASTER in a first-class private school on the South Coast. A graduate not in Orders would be preferred, but no objection would exist to a good classic and a steady man if he were not a graduate. Situated with board and lodging for a graduate, or 80s. for an undergraduate. Applicants are requested to state their Church principles. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5268, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD; and it would be directly contrary to our experience of public events and human nature, if some persons did not contrive to convert the terrible blast which has swept the late lamented PRINCE CONSORT from this world into a favourable breeze, filling their own sails fairly for the harbour of official prosperity and plenty. The meetings which are being held all over the country, resulting, for the most part, in resolutions to erect statues, promise to make well for a mighty host of small sculptors; for, as we all well know, it very seldom happens that the execution of these jobs falls into the hands of the most competent men, and that it is but seldom that the public can congratulate itself upon having its monuments erected by such artists as Mr. FOLEY or Mr. DURHAM; so in a short time we may expect to see almost every market-place in the country disfigured by the erection of some stone-mason's abomination, under pretence of doing honour to him whose death is now mourned as a national loss. The signboard painters, too, may reasonably expect to get their little benefit by the business; and the undertaker and the haberdasher will not be the only tradesmen who will make pelf out of this sad occasion for national mourning.

Of all those, however, who are striving to make a little hay while yet it is the season, commend us to Mr. HENRY COLE, of the South Kensington Museum, who, in a letter to LORD GRANVILLE, develops a scheme which, as he asserts, the late PRINCE "always had at heart." We are afraid that the pious expression by the QUEEN of her wish to promote and sustain all the intentions of her deceased husband is in imminent risk of being abused, and that it will be a long time before we come to the end of those things which his "Royal Highness always had at heart." It is now stated that the preposterous proposition to make a baronet of Mr. DILKE was in accordance with the PRINCE's views. Presently, we suppose, we shall hear that among the fondest desires of his Royal Highness was the elevation of Captain FOWKE to the peerage, and of Mr. REDGRAVE to the presidential chair of the Royal Academy. As for Mr. COLE, nothing less could have been intended for him than that he should be ordained to the Church, and be immediately inducted into the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

The scheme which (according to Mr. COLE) was "always at the heart" of the PRINCE, is simply the crudest and most impracticable one that ever was conceived by the hasty exercise of the imagination. The proposition is "to increase the means of industrial education and extend the influence of science and art upon protective industry;" and this (as Mr. COLE explains) is to be carried into effect "by some combination of the various metropolitan and local institutions which promote industrial science and art, and by the centralisation of some of them in one locality. This combination (continues Mr. Cole) would, I conceive, afford a suitable memorial to the late PRINCE, without superseding other memorials of a monumental character." Indeed, "this combination" (we beg to add) being nothing less than a most pestilent scheme for crushing all individual action and stifling whatever of good there may be in the independent organisations throughout the country, for the personal aggrandisement of a few individuals, would be in itself quite monumental in its character—a monument of folly and selfishness.

"It might," adds Mr. COLE, "take the form of an industrial university, to be known throughout the world as the 'Albert University.' The specific object of the institution would be to grant degrees and honours in those particular sciences and arts which directly influence works of industry." Further on, this idea of granting honours is developed more at large. "The degrees and honours would be granted for specific success in subjects technically applied. A miner from Durham or Cornwall might acquire his degree in mining only; a chemist from Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or the Staffordshire potteries, might take honours in chemistry only. So, the agriculturist in agriculture, the builder in construction, and the civil and mechanical engineer in engineering, &c. Degrees might be conferred in the fine arts of architecture, painting, and sculpture, when combined with industrial application; and perhaps honours for musical acquirements should be given." This is the Oxford plan of scrambling honours among the crowd pushed to the extreme of absurdity. If a miner, an agriculturist, or a builder, is to be admitted to honours, why not a carpenter, or a shoemaker, a butcher, a baker, or a candlestick-maker? The effect of such a degradation of honours is terrible to contemplate. The butcher who had taken his degree would want a penny a pound more for his meat in consideration of the affix to his name, and no one could reasonably hope to have his understandings repaired by a graduated disciple of St. Crispin upon the terms charged by a common cobbler. To be serious, however, the surest way to degrade honours is to vulgarise them. Once bring them down to occupations "base and mechanical," and the credit which learning gains by having earned academical distinction vanishes. Except upon the clearest evidence, we entirely refuse to believe that the PRINCE CONSORT ever had such a scheme in contemplation, and until such evidence is before us we shall attribute the inception of such an idea to those who will be most benefited by the two shortest, but most important,

clauses of Mr. COLE's letter. These are as follow: "11. The endowment should be partly from public subscriptions and partly from Parliamentary funds. 12. The site of the proposed University should be at South Kensington."

There is a simple Latin phrase running thus, "Humanum est errare," which we venture to commend specially to the notice of our contemporary the *Saturday Review*. The man with a good memory, or a note-book, ever ready to docket down the slips of his fellows, should at least take care to conceal, if he cannot avoid, errors of omission and commission. The *Saturday Review* of last week returned to an amiable practice, which it had apparently foresworn for some time, and which, in our opinion, would be much more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The practice is this—to note down all errors and omissions which occur each week in the *Times*, and to serve them up again with a snarling commentary. The search of our contemporary last week—although with comments it occupies three columns of close print—seems hardly to have been rewarded with much success. The Reviewer commences his diatribe with the modest confession: "The *Times*, for some while past, though as full as usual of fallacies, swagger, and unfairness, has dealt somewhat less than usual in mere blunders and nonsense." Indeed, "the mere blunders and nonsense" of the *Times* seem, so far as the *Saturday Reviewer* has discovered them, to be confined to the use of the word "Sybils" (*sic*) in a reporter's notice, and of the phrase "Slough of Despair." "It is," sternly notes the *Saturday Reviewer* on the latter expression, "'Slough of Despond' in our Bunyan." We would not venture to accuse our amiable contemporary of ever dealing in "fallacies, swagger, and unfairness," but we venture humbly to submit that even he, like "the good Homer," occasionally nods, or, as he himself would less poetically put it, that he sometimes "deals in blunders and nonsense." In the last number of our contemporary (page 41) we are told of "Orations Funèbres." May we be permitted to remark that in our edition of Bossuet the word is "oraisons?" Turning from page 41 to 42, we read, *à propos* of boots: "the boot which fashion loves may be described as offering an isosceles triangle for the reception of the toes, while they demand, in their original unconstructed shape, a right-angled triangle." How is this? If we may trust our EUCLID with the same confidence that the *Saturday Reviewer* does his BUNYAN, we have here a distinction without a difference; as there is no possible reason why a right-angled triangle should not also be isosceles. Can it be possible that this is "a mere blunder," such as ought only to be seen in the *Times* on "the return of the Silly Season?" We find, too, the accurate *Saturday Reviewer* laying down international law in page 30 of the same number, *à propos* of "the English ship *Eugenia*," which, we suppose, means *Eugenia Smith*. We have come upon three blunders in one number of the *Saturday Review*, while our contemporary has only been able to find two in six numbers of the *Times*.

The exhibition of early printed books which took place at the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th of last month, when it excited considerable interest from the numerous rare works brought together on the occasion, was reopened on Thursday, the 9th instant, at a crowded meeting of the Fellows, and a tolerably strong muster of visitors. The principal exhibitors were Her Majesty the QUEEN, Mr. TITE—one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society,—M. LIBRI, Mr. SLADE, Mr. F. FRY, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, the MARQUIS of BRISTOL, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, Mr. BOONE, Mr. LILLY, Mr. H. STEVENS, and the Rev. J. F. RUSSELL. Besides the QUEEN—who generously sent from the library at Windsor the famous Mentz Psalter on vellum, the Editio Princeps of the German Bible, 1462; the Ed. Pr. of Apollonius Rhodius; the only vellum Caxton known, viz. "The Doctrinal of Sapience," and some other remarkable works—each of the gentlemen or corporations we have named sent for exhibition the choicest gems from their respective libraries. Altogether there were some hundreds of these valuable and rare books placed under glass cases or laid open on the tables for inspection, each accompanied by an appropriate descriptive label. Not having space to mention by name even a selection from these, we must be content to range them under the following rather rude classification: viz., Block-books, with some of the original wooden blocks; early editions of the Bible, or its parts, in various languages, our own predominating; first editions of the Classics, many on vellum; early service books, comprising Missals, Breviaries, and Horæ, for the most part on vellum, and beautifully illuminated; early editions of modern Classics, in various languages; the rarest Caxtons; nine of the early Shakespeare Quartos, and five of the doubtful or spurious plays, all contributed by Mr. TITE; early works valuable for their illustrative woodcuts or engravings; and, finally, unique copies, tall copies, and large paper copies, of works too numerous to be mentioned. Such a bibliographical feast has been rarely spread. Nor was there wanting a master of the banquet on the occasion—an office that was most appropriately filled by Mr. J. WINTER JONES, of the British Museum. This gentleman, in a lively paper that offered a marked contrast to the prolix discourse with which Mr. TITE fatigued his audience at the first exhibition, drew attention to the advantages to be derived from an intelligent study of bibliography, carefully distinguishing it from the bibliomania, or book-madness, that prevailed some forty or fifty years ago. Then, after a

brief sketch of the history of printing, originating with the block-books, first produced at Haarlem—where, in all probability, the earliest attempts were also made at printing from moveable types—he showed from examples before him the improvements in the art as they were gradually introduced by the early printers, vindicating for GUTENBERG the proud distinction of having first practised it upon a grand scale in the production of the Mentz Bible. It is to the goldsmiths of the time, he observed, that, in all probability, we are indebted for the cutting of the first metal types. GUTENBERG, according to some, was a goldsmith, which is doubtful; but we know that FUST, his partner, was one. And Mr. PANIZZI has satisfactorily proved that it was a goldsmith who cut the Aldine types, namely, FRANCESCO DA BOLOGNA, afterwards better known as FRANCA, the renowned oil painter. Mr. JONES next showed how, from the rapid spread of the art throughout Europe, civilisation in all its phases received such an impetus forward as could never have taken place without the intervention of such a mighty agency as printing. Speaking of our own CAXTON, he acquiesced in the view taken by Mr. BLADES, that it was at Bruges and from COLARD MANSION he learned the art of printing; and he concluded by pointing out some of the rarest and most beautiful of the works contributed to the present exhibition. Mr. JONES's paper, which occupied more than an hour in the reading, was listened to with very great attention, and added considerably to the interest felt by all present in the bibliographical treasures thus brought under their notice. The exhibition remained open during the two following days in the Society's rooms, admission being granted to strangers upon presenting a card or note of introduction from any one of the Fellows.

MESSES. SMITH, ELDER and Co. have certainly distanced all competitors in the production of the most magnificent book of the season. The splendid volume which they have just issued under the title of "*Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia. Illustrated by One Hundred Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by Francis Frith, for Messrs. Negretti and Zambra; with Descriptions, and numerous Wood Engravings by Joseph Bonomi, F.R.S.L., and Notes by Samuel Sharpe.*" is indeed a marvel of typographic and illustrative art. The mention of one hundred stereoscopic views as illustrations to a volume, will of itself serve to give some idea of the enterprising spirit with which this noble volume is put forth. The photographs are indeed the book; for what can the author do but serve for a guide and an annotator, in the presence of the exact reflections of the highly interesting scenes which are the subject of the work. The letter-press of Messrs. BONOMI and SHARPE is, however, by no means to be underrated. On the contrary, it supplies an admirable and most useful commentary on the illustrations by two gentlemen, both of whom are pre-eminently fitted to undertake the part of interpreter. In addition to the beautiful stereoscopic views, there is also a large number of woodcuts, for the most part illustrating sculptures and hieroglyphics. The whole work is printed upon fine, thick, tinted paper, and is superbly bound in an appropriately-designed binding of cinnabar and gold. The volume is accompanied by a folding stereoscope, in a leather case, for examining the views in the book.

Our correspondent, "R. G. W.," sends us another communication about American matters and British misinterpretation of the same, which we insert with great willingness, impressed as we are with a complete conviction that anything that will go to stem the impetuous torrent of odium and abuse which is being poured upon poor COLUMBIA's head by the now irate and even maddened BRITANNIA, must lead to good. The feeling promoted by what is called the "leading" portion of the press can tend very little to the cause of Peace when the *Times* ungraciously receives the intelligence which removes the immediate apprehension of war with a cold and savage sneer that "it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer." Words which could be dictated by no other intention than that of sowing the bitter seeds of future strife:

SIR,—In two previous letters I have endeavoured to correct some misrepresentations of America and American affairs which have been recently made in the London press. The subjects were not all of great importance; but, as they had been made the topics of profuse and censorious comment in Great Britain, and as they served as well as any others to show what very incorrect notions about this country were entertained in the best quarters in yours, I trust that my remarks did not seem entirely superfluous. I believe that half the trouble of the world is the consequence of misunderstanding, which a little candour and a little effort would effectually remove. Let me in this spirit again ask your indulgence while I show, by two or three examples, the disparaging spirit and the untrustworthiness of a book which has just been published in London against this country.

The book is Mr. James Spence's "*American Union*;" and, having looked through the volume, I was not surprised at the alacrity with which that gentleman took the chair of the "indignation meeting" at Liverpool. In his extended remarks upon the effect which the Republican form of government and the Federal constitution have had upon "national character" in this country, Mr. Spence says: "Where should we expect greater decorum than in the Senate, amid the *pures conscripti* of the Republic? Yet there, but three years ago, a member of the House of Representatives assaulted a senator when seated at his official desk, taking him unawares, and so assailing him as to endanger life. This occurred in broad daylight, in the open session, and but one of the senators attempted to interfere. . . . In this case there was merely a nominal fine, and the assailant was immediately elevated into a hero." (page 65.)

Now the fact that a man is assaulted "unawares" by a ruffian so "as to endanger life," will perhaps be admitted, in a city where the Roberts and Murray affair is so fresh in memory, not to be an index of national character; and if so, the entire significance of Mr. Spence's case—the attack on Senator Sumner—rests in the statement that "the attack was made in open session," that "but one of the senators attempted to interfere," and that "the

assailant was immediately elevated into a hero." Yet of these explicit statements of points upon which the whole case turns, the first and second are at direct variance with the truth, and the last is essentially so. Senator Sumner was not attacked "in open session," or in any session. The Senate had adjourned, and the senators had left the Chamber all but Mr. Sumner, who remained behind, and sat at his desk busily engaged in writing. His assailant, after in vain waylaying him outside the Capitol for awhile, in company with an accomplice, entered the Senate Chamber, and finding him there alone, made his brutal attack upon him. Meantime one or two persons, among them a senator, happened to enter the chamber, and of these one was not deterred by the presence of the assailant's armed accomplice from interfering, and thereby he probably saved Mr. Sumner's life. This is the only version of the story ever published; for the facts were too simple and too well known to admit of any variation; and why Mr. Spence misrepresented them, he knows better than I, who do not attribute to him a deliberate intent in so doing, but rather suppose that he was misled (by that common propensity among his countrymen to look at everything American in the worst light) into a misapprehension of what he heard and read, and an exaggeration of what he remembered. But there was "a nominal fine," and "the assailant was elevated into a hero." Why? Because in Congress the slaveholding interest (in defence of which against Mr. Sumner's arguments that gentleman was attacked) was in the majority, and so the least possible notice was taken of the outrage. So Mr. Brooks (the assailant) was made a hero only in the Slave States; and in those Slave States, too (as in South Carolina and Georgia), where the slave interest asserts itself in the most lawless and aggressive manner. All through the Free States, which contain nearly two-thirds of the citizens of the Republic, there was indignant denunciation, public and private, of this atrocious act. Multitudinous indignation meetings were held, irrespective of party, and thousands attended them and took part in them who never attend meetings of a political character.

On his very next page Mr. Spence says: "On another occasion, and again in the capital, a person moving in the best society committed a deliberate and relentless murder in the open day. He was acquitted by the jury because the provocation was intolerable—a just reason for mitigating a sentence, but strange ground on which to base a verdict. All this might deserve little notice, but the man was instantly adopted as an object of public sympathy, greeted with enthusiastic applause, and is now a Brigadier-General in the Northern army." (page 46.)

Here again the essential statements, those only of any significance, are not true. Murders are committed in England every week; but the points in this case are the allegations that the murderer "moved in the best society," and that he was "made an object of public sympathy." On the contrary, however, the murderer in this case had for years, according to the statements of the most trustworthy American newspapers, made at the time of this occurrence, been excluded from respectable society, and went nowhere amongst decent people, except where he could not be denied reception in his political character. And he was so far from being adopted as an object of public sympathy, that even the *New York Herald* has pronounced him "socially, politically, and morally dead." He is a *quasi* Brigadier-General of volunteers in the U. S. Army. He became so because, through his personal associations and his political connections, he was able to bring the men of his command into the field. Yet even at a time when the country cannot look too closely at the mouths of its gift horses, every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of the reception of his brigade. This is not only known of all men here, but matter of public record. Your readers, if not Mr. Spence, may retort the query, Of what worth are republican institutions if they produce citizens who will elect such a man as their representative? But unfortunately for this objection, the constituents of this man are nine to one of foreign birth. He represents a district of New York (City), which is filled with Irishman, and those of the most degraded sort.

Again, Mr. Spence says, in reference to the Presidential election of 1860: "Every Northern State had voted for Mr. Lincoln, every Southern State had voted against him. It was an act which severed the North from the South as as with the clean cut of a knife." (page 105.)

Here, of course, Northern and Southern mean Slave and Free States; for they are otherwise mere relative terms; and every State, except those on the extreme confines of the Union, is both Northern and Southern to all the others. Mr. Spence's statement has not the merit of mere literal accuracy, while its purport it is a gross misrepresentation. New Jersey, a Northern Free State, cast three votes in the electoral college for Mr. Douglas; and Missouri, a Slave State, cast all of her nine votes for the same candidate, who opposed secession with all his influence and ability, and died with words of warmest loyalty upon his lips. And in this is the great and injurious perversion of the facts in the paragraph in question, that it represents the country as divided at the election or immediately afterward into two parties—a freedom and union party, and a slavery and disunion party. But there were four nominations for President and Vice-President, Lincoln and Hamlin, Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, and Breckinridge and Lane. Of these only the last represented the slavery interest, while the second, on which was the name of Edward Everett of Massachusetts, one of the most loyal men in the country, received the entire electoral vote of the three Slave States—Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In that election the extreme slavery interest was sustained by but 847,593 popular votes against 3,814,217. Boldness, intimidation, treachery, and intrigue have since accomplished a semblance of united feeling, which even the heat of so exciting an election could not produce.

Perhaps the instances of misrepresentation on your side of the water of what occurs on this, which I have exposed in this and my previous letters, taken hap-hazard as they caught my attention, may sufficiently sustain the assertion in my first note, that you rarely see anything better than a distorted resemblance to the truth in regard to American affairs. Your errors are numberless and radical. For instance, you speak on all hands of the breaking down of our "militia system," and its utter failure to produce an army. Setting aside all question of failure, our militia system is not on trial. The regiments which compose our army are not militia regiments, any more than men gathered on emergency at sound of drum and fife, from all quarters of Great Britain, would be your "yeomanry" or "volunteer rifle" regiments. Our militia is a permanent State organisation, which, good or bad, has not in this matter been put to the test. Equally without support are the assertions that republicanism, democracy, and universal suffrage are the questions which we are now deciding for the world in this generation. Our struggle has nothing to do with these. It has to do with the principle of federative union and the progress of liberty.

You will have found ere this, too, I venture to say, that the notion so commonly entertained in England, that the United States Government desires war with Great Britain, or, at least, to affront her, and that Mr. Seward wants to invade Canada, is the merest fantasy. We desire peace and good-fellowship with all nations—most of all with Great Britain, if she will only let us be at peace with her. For why, why should there be bitterness and strife between us?—Your obedient servant,
R. G. W.
New York, Dec. 23, 1861.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE GREAT UNDERGROUND TREASURY.

Metallurgy: the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to various purposes of Manufacture. By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S. (Vol. I: Fuel, Fire-clays, Copper, Zinc, Brass, &c.) London: John Murray. Royal 8vo. pp. 635.

Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1860. (From the Memoirs of the Geological Survey.) By ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. London: Longmans. Royal 8vo. pp. 217. [Second Notice.]

THE TRAVELLER who has passed through districts like South Staffordshire—especially in the night season—and has seen the country wrapt in smoke, or all on fire, with its blast-furnaces, and lofty stacks and glowing coke-ovens, may have wondered how our forefathers managed these things in the brazen, or even in the iron age. Like the geologist who seeks for the recent analogue of an outlandish fossil, he must travel far to discover a people who retain the practices of the antediluvian world; but, strange to say, many primitive customs linger near the cradle of our civilisation and of our race. The Hindoos have smelted copper from time immemorial, and to this day conduct the operation in small blast-furnaces about three feet high, with charcoal and cow-dung as the fuel; yet the ores which they employ are not of the easily reducible class, such as carbonates, but sulphuretted ore, like copper pyrites. "Nothing is more striking," says Dr. Percy, "in tracing the history of a metallurgical art, than the gigantic scale of operation at the present day, as compared with that of ancient times. But in some countries no progress has been made, and smelting processes are still carried on just as they appear to have been at their commencement. The principles, however, upon which many of these processes are founded, and the manipulations practised, have remained substantially the same in all ages."

The metal zinc was first so called by Paracelsus, early in the sixteenth century; and about a hundred years later the Dutch captured a Portuguese vessel with a cargo of it, which was sold under the name of *speautre*, or *spialter*, whence the word *speltum*, introduced by Boyle, and *spelter*, its commercial designation at the present day.

Zinc appears to have been unknown to the ancients except in the form of an alloy with copper. Cicero speaks of "aurichalcum" in terms which must have been intended for brass, as it was the only metal that could possibly be mistaken for gold until the recently-discovered alloy of copper with aluminium, said to be absolutely undistinguishable from the precious metal. The bronzes of the ancients were made of copper and tin, like the so-called "brass" guns of the present time. Our new bronze coinage is composed of 95 parts copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc; but many of the old brass coins of Trajan and Vespasian, and other Roman emperors, have been analysed, and found to consist of copper and zinc alone. The metal was probably obtained from zinciferous copper-ore (*aurichalcite*), consisting of an admixture of the carbonates of copper and zinc, which would be easily smelted with charcoal in a small blast-furnace. The "furnace-cadmia" of Pliny must have been the same thing with the furnace-calamine, or incrustations of carbonate of zinc in modern furnaces; and it is possible that calamine may sometimes have been artificially mixed with copper-ore to produce brass. The German word *galmei*, and the English *calamine* appears to have been derived from *cadmia*.

Calamine contains 52 per cent. of zinc, when pure, and is found in Somersetshire, Derbyshire, and Cumberland. It was formerly pretty abundant, and was exported as ballast; but in 1860 the amount raised in England was only 188 tons, while the quantity of blende (or sulphide of zinc), produced in the United Kingdom, was no less than 15,500 tons. There were calamine brass-works at Bristol in 1702, and subsequently at Cheadle, and in many other parts of the country, before the use of blende was understood.

Blende, or as the miners call it, "black jack," abounds in nearly all our mining districts. On the Yorkshire coast it frequently fills the cavities or replaces the substance of fossils with its splendid crystallizations, usually of leaden hue, but sometimes as translucent as calc-spar. Mr. Warrington Smyth says, he has known zinc-blende mistaken for lead-ore, and honoured with the erection of a smelting-furnace, when, to the chagrin of the manager, the volatile metal flew away up the chimney, leaving only disappointment and loss behind. Again, from a faint resemblance which some of the varieties bear to certain iron-ores—a resemblance which would at once disappear before accurate observation, a considerable quantity was bought by one of the greatest iron-masters in this country. It was carried to the furnaces, duly mingled with fuel and flux, and after a strenuous effort had been made to get it to yield iron, it all, as the proprietor naively remarked, "went off in smoke."

Blende contains 67 per cent. of zinc, associated with iron, cadmium, and other metals, and is sometimes argentiferous. It is practically infusible when pure, but it is generally somewhat volatile at very high temperatures, and at a white heat, with charcoal, it wholly disappears. If finely divided and roasted at a gentle heat, sulphurous acid is evolved, until, by gradually raising the temperature, only oxide of zinc is left; but it is one of the most troublesome ores to roast

sweet. In 1758 a patent was granted to John Champion, of Bristol, for making "spelter and brass" from sulphide of zinc, by the process which is still employed. The ore is crushed, sifted, and washed; and after roasting, in which it loses about 20 per cent. of its weight, is reduced in large pots, closed at the top, and having an opening below, through which the vapour of zinc is conducted into a chamber beneath and condensed. The furnace employed is like an ordinary circular glass-house furnace. The loss in reduction is 7.4 per cent.; total loss nearly 9 per cent, chiefly in the residues. The cost of production is about 22*l.* per ton, including the price of the blende, of which three tons are required, at an average of 3*l.* per ton.

Zinc is much harder than tin, and much less brittle than bismuth or antimony. At 200° C. it may be easily reduced to powder by trituration; but between 100° C. and 150° C. it is sufficiently malleable to be rolled into thin sheets, or drawn into fine wire. The malleability of zinc, also depends on the temperature at which it was cast, and is diminished by heating it beyond the melting point. Its hardness is increased by rolling, which may be removed by careful annealing at a low temperature; whereas soft sheet-zinc becomes brittle after exposure to a degree of heat bordering on the point of fusion. The discovery of these facts is comparatively recent, and has made the rolling of zinc a manufacture of considerable importance. Sheet-zinc is now applied to a great variety of useful purposes, while, in former times, the metal was only employed in alloy with copper. The price of blende has risen enormously.

Zinc is not acted on by dry oxygen at ordinary temperatures, but in moist air it acquires a grey coating of hydrated oxide (or hydrated carbonate), which impedes the decay of the subjacent metal. A zinc roof one-sixtieth of an inch in thickness, would not be completely corroded in less than 1200 years; but it would become quite useless long previously. Zinc burns when heated in the air to (505° C.) nearly a red heat. Neither the vapour nor oxide are poisonous. The oxide, or "flower of zinc," is used as a white pigment in the potteries. Water has no effect on zinc at ordinary temperatures, though zinc filings when melted give off hydrogen with visible effervescence. The so-called *galvanised* iron is simply iron coated with zinc to protect it from rusting.

The term *brass* usually implies an alloy consisting of two parts by weight of copper with one of zinc; but these metals unite in all proportions, and the number of alloys in actual use is considerable. Brass is harder than copper, and at the same time malleable and ductile in a high degree, so that it may be rolled into thin sheets, shaped into vessels of various kinds by means of the hammer, raised by the process of stamping into objects—such as curtain-bands—and drawn out into fine wire. Its malleability is well shown in the so-called *Dutch-leaf*, which is said to be less than the fifty-two thousandth of an inch in thickness. It is easily fusible, and will take delicate impressions from the mould; it has a pleasing colour, is susceptible of a fine polish, and has the advantage of copper in cheapness.

Brass tarnishes rapidly, and becomes black unless protected by lacquer, which is made of shell-lac dissolved in alcohol, and coloured with the resin called dragon's-blood. The colours of brass foils are produced with lacquer, which adheres with such tenacity that it is not detached by the repeated bending of the foil backwards and forwards. The dark bronze of lamps and philosophical instruments is given by a dilute aqueous solution of bichloride of platinum. The dead gold surface of ornamental brass-work is obtained by repeated pickling, or dipping, in *aqua fortis*, beginning with a weak solution, washing in water, and drying in sawdust; and finally dipping in strong acid, washing in water with cream of tartar, and drying in hot sawdust.

The alloy called *Muntz's metal*, or "yellow-metal" for sheathing the bottoms of ships, is made of copper and zinc in proportions which may be varied from 50 to 63 per cent of the former. It has entirely superseded copper sheathing in the merchant service, though the latter is still retained in the navy. Its special advantages are said to be, that it keeps the bottoms of ships cleaner and costs considerably less than copper sheathing. Few, if any metallurgical patents have been so profitable as this. Mr. Muntz admitted that it had yielded him a profit of not less than 68,000*l.*, when he applied to the Privy Council for an extension of it—which was refused. A few years afterwards he died, and his property was sworn under 600,000*l.* Metal sheathing is liable to be corroded by sea-water in a very unequal and unaccountable manner. In former years heavy damages were sometimes awarded to ship-owners who brought actions against copper manufacturers, on the ground that the copper sheathing supplied to particular ships had not worn so well as it usually did, or ought to do. The rapid destruction of metal sheathing on the African station and in the London Docks, has been attributed to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the water. But there is always an uncertainty about its wear which copper smelters cannot prevent nor chemists at present explain. Some experiments have been made by Dr. Percy and Sir Henry James on sheathing made of copper containing phosphorus and iron, compared with various other samples, by exposing them to the action of sea-water in Portsmouth dockyard. After nine months the phosphorised copper had suffered no diminution of its

original weight, whereas all the rest were more or less wasted, though the Muntz's metal had lost less than the others. Sheets of phosphorised copper were subsequently placed upon buoys at three different dockyards, and after several years a note was furnished to Sir H. James, stating that these had lost 12½ ozs. per sheet, whilst sheets of copper made at Chatham had lost 29½ ozs. under the same conditions.

We have reached the last page of Dr. Percy's "Metallurgy" without so much as mentioning its largest and most valuable portion, consisting of the details of experiments made in his own laboratory. A work so eminently practical should be in the possession of every student, and find a place in every professional and scientific library. The geologist and chemist, no less than the miner and metallurgist, will find it a perfect mine of information and a critical digest of all that is known in the matters of which it treats. Neither must it be supposed that the book is all technical. We might have constructed a longer notice by simply transcribing the quaint and curious and amusing paragraphs which are scattered through it, and there is a charm about the profoundest discussions in its pages which will be appreciated by all who have wrestled with Nature for her secrets.

SCOTO-OXONIANISM.

Examination of the Principles of the Scoto-Oxonian Philosophy. By TIMOLOGUS. Part I. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 66.

IT IS PRODUCTIVE OF BOUNDLESS CONFUSION that there are in the world so many clever logicians and so few original metaphysicians. Great as logician, but exceedingly incompetent as metaphysician, was Sir William Hamilton. A bad logician, a worse metaphysician, is Mr. Mansel, Hamilton's friend, admirer, disciple, imitator, and continuator. There can, however, be few more adroit theological jugglers than Mr. Mansel, though whether theological juggling can advantage orthodoxy and promote religion is questionable. Mr. Mansel has not hitherto had very able opponents. His foremost foe has been Mr. Maurice, who, a good theologian and a subtle casuist, shrinks to a rather contemptible compass in the vast domain of Philosophy. The author of the present volume is a far more formidable combatant, and effectually demolishes Mr. Mansel's extravagant pretensions. The Hamiltonian philosophy, in its Oxford garb, would have met with far less acceptance if it had not been so well adapted for an Oxford atmosphere. Philosophy for philosophy's sake is simply impossible at the most conservative of Universities—the mighty mother of Tories and Churchmen, as one of her most brilliant sons has called her. But philosophy, except for philosophy's sake, is not philosophy at all, just as orthodoxy, except for orthodoxy's sake, is not orthodoxy. The philosophy which tries to accommodate itself to orthodoxy, abandons a legitimate position, and renounces adequate results as much as the orthodoxy which tries to accommodate itself to philosophy. It is best, then, that each should occupy its own territory and follow its own path. Not so thinketh Mr. Mansel. Henceforth, at Oxford, philosophy is to be orthodox, and orthodoxy is to be philosophical. So let it be at Oxford, if so it must be. Oxford is a grand treasury and bulwark of the traditions of the elders, and though perhaps sometimes more stolid than solid, has its solidity notwithstanding. But Oxford supreme and unquestioned, within Oxford frontiers and on the top of Oxford battlements, cannot give the law to human thought. It would be becoming and wise in Oxford, therefore, to rest satisfied with the despotism which it exercises in a realm guarded by the famous thirty-nine citadels. Clothed with the authority of custom and of creed, Oxford is strong in defence, weak in attack.

Thrice, however, in modern days has Oxford been the assailant; first in the Tractarian heresy, which threatens from time to time to end in a schism; then in the rationalistic heresy, which will never become schismatic, unless from necessity; and now in the revived Jesuitism, of which Mr. Mansel is the prophet. The last of these heresies is big with peril to Oxford. Mr. Mansel's system, if system it may be named, is one huge mass of fallacies and futilities. It substantially declares the whole of metaphysics to be a baseless dream, yet accepts certain theological dogmas as metaphysical facts. How surpass a contradiction so flagrant, an absurdity so monstrous? We detest the jargon about the absolute and the unconditioned. The inquiry, put into the plainest terms is, whether we can know God considered as the Infinite. In divine things all knowledge is preceded by feeling. We know the infinite, then, only so far as we have previously felt it. Now, the feeling of the infinite is one of our earliest feelings. It is after wandering in the infinite that we gradually gain a knowledge of the finite. This is a truth of eminent fruitfulness in metaphysics, but philosophers universally have overlooked it. Sophists and sciolists continually speak of the finite as the first step, and of the infinite as the expansion thereof, or as the contrast thereto. We give up the unconditioned and the absolute without regret and without ceremony. We deem them among the most foolish words ever invented to bewilder mankind. What is independent of conditions and relations is a pure nonentity. Greatness is nothing more than the multiplication of relations and conditions. Add to the greatness, you add to the conditions and relations. And God might almost be defined the sum of relations and conditions actual and possible. But, while we give up the unconditioned and the absolute, to the infinite we hold fast; yet in feeling more than in phantasy, and in phantasy more than in idea. Can we, however, be properly said to have faith in the infinite? Can there be any other

recognition of the infinite than a mystical recognition? And can a mystical recognition be transmitted from one man to another? Here we have the pinch and pith of the whole debate. Every theological proposition, or series of propositions, must be both logically and historically demonstrable; but mystery has nothing in common with either logic or history. Yet Mr. Mansel would have us embrace what is logical and historical as mysterious! Mysteries being the experiences and environments of the individual when he opens the gate of the invisible—only in a conventional sense, and with a stretch of courtesy, can we admit that the mass of the people, whatever their religion may be, are believers in mysteries. In effect, what the mass of the people familiarly call mysteries are merely miracles of a peculiar kind. The mysterious and the miraculous are always in inverse proportions. Where miracle begins, mystery ends; and where mystery begins, miracle ends. Before the ecstatic eye of the deepest mystics miracle altogether vanishes. To the Roman Catholics the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, though taught as a mystery, is really a miracle. And what to them is the Eucharist? A mystery in name, a miracle in fact. Mystery is the intensification of the unknown and the unseen. A man is in contact with mystery to the extent that he is capable of intensifying these. Now, so superficial are the world's judgments, and so blind its prejudices, that he who is capable of intensifying them in loftier mode, and in larger measure than the rest of his generation, may be branded as an Atheist because he refuses to honour as mysteries numerous popular and traditional miracles.

Timologus, though quickly detecting, and powerfully exposing, Mr. Mansel's legerdemain, does not seem to have the courage or the capacity to create a consistent scheme of the infinite himself. Indeed he is not more of a metaphysician than Mr. Mansel; he is merely a fairer reasoner. He has manifestly never burst through the boundaries of a conventional philosophy. In England philosophical speculation is not free. The Englishman's god is compromise; and never so much as when he philosophises does the Englishman dodge, and disguise, and equivocate. The research is not complete, the utterance is not complete. When we compare the sublime themes, the sublime flights of the ancient Hindoo philosophy with the narrow range and the low aims of English philosophy, we feel as if the English mind were unfitted for philosophical speculation altogether. It is amusing to read in the very first page of this book about the limits within which the human mind may profitably exercise itself, as if metaphysics were not the boldest kind of dreaming, were not an escape from limits, a climbing from sphere to sphere, a hunger for immensity. For the limits within which the human mind may profitably exercise itself, we had better consult the ready reckoner. It was ridiculous in Kant to offer us a critique of pure reason, and to distinguish between pure reason and practical reason, forgetting that only in an empyrean far beyond reason can metaphysics have scope. In a transcendental sense metaphysics and theology are identical. The earliest ontologies, which means the noblest and the deepest—harmonious, stupendous, organic—were theological structures. But it is impossible to reconcile the loftiest metaphysics and a dogmatic theology. The illustration which Mr. Mansel has had the rashness and the bad taste to choose—the Incarnation of Christ—is lamentably unfortunate. The Incarnation of Christ, to the orthodox Christian, is an historical incident. He seeks consolation in it; he makes it the foundation of numerous doctrines because he regards it as historically demonstrable. Yet the chief design of the Incarnation, according to Mr. Mansel, was to render the infinite intelligible, which, nevertheless, he pictures as unintelligible! That which in transcendental theology is cosmogony, in transcendental metaphysics is transformed into cosmology. Transcendental theology attempts to tell us, in fanciful fashion, about the origin of things; transcendental metaphysics attempt to tell us in fashion scarcely less fanciful about the nature and the growth of things. But alike, transcendental theology and transcendental metaphysics are Oriental visions not to be literally interpreted. Mr. Mansel interprets both literally, so far as he is capable of understanding them; then, finding that this literal interpretation leads straight to universal scepticism, he takes his place halfway between historical fact and boundless credulity. It is as tending to universal scepticism that Mr. Mansel's speculations are so dangerous. Startled at universal scepticism—for the Jesuit is never brave—Mr. Mansel throws round it the mantle of superstition. Mr. Mansel is instinctively a doubter. He sometimes plays with, sometimes wrestles with, doubt till it drags him to the brink of an abyss; he then stops in terror, shuts his eyes, and declaims violently about faith. There cannot be a more unhappy combination than that of the Jesuit and the Pyrrhonist. Yet a man so strangely compounded constitutes himself the fierce antagonist of spontaneous religious development—is the self-elected high priest to the Englishman's god, Compromise—that Moloch evermore devouring honest souls, and quenching exalted aspirations.

Let Mr. Mansel be assured that no one is deluded by him except those who wish to save themselves all trouble with the Thirty-nine Articles. On these Articles, and on the propriety of compelling raw, unthinking youths to sign them, we are not called on to offer an opinion; and we offer none. We do not wish to stray from our province as critics into the noisy chaos of theological controversy. But we cannot allow Mr. Mansel to pass himself off as a philosopher, when he is the interested advocate of institutions which it may be generous, chivalrous to defend, which, however, must scorn

all guile, all trickery in the defenders. Never in any age or land have more than a feeble minority cared for the truth as the truth. The upper classes are too indifferent to inquire; the lower classes are too sluggish to inquire. Besides, the upper classes invariably conceive improvements to be injurious to their privileges. A few enlightened thinkers, a few earnest toilers, these are ever the preachers and pioneers of the world's emancipation. For such thinkers, such toilers, England has not now—never had—any place; for, toward the truth as the truth England is absolutely apathetic, partly from dimness of sight, and partly from moral obtuseness. Now where there is such force of inertness as in England, why make preparations so elaborate to resist an imaginary religious revolution? To whom are we indebted for the Atheists in England? To the foolish and ignorant persons who write books proving the existence of God. To whom are we indebted for Infidels in England? To the foolish and ignorant persons who write books on the Evidences of Christianity. And what good, orthodox Christian would cherish or hint a suspicion that orthodoxy is not the eternal and unassailable verity of God, if Mr. Mansel and his allies did not write books, which, besides being foolish and ignorant, are fallacious? The men in England who have a genius and love for metaphysical speculation, standing on the shore, gaze on the sea of English inertness, but never expect to move it. They, perhaps, have no hope that it ever can be moved, except by one of those storms which shake not only the foundations of earth but the pillars of heaven. But while they gaze on the sea of inertness and watch its terrible calm, they behold monsters rising from the stagnancy for the purpose of keeping the stagnancy from being disturbed, and who attribute the tumult of the waves caused by their own unwieldy tossings to the evil eye of the poor inoffensive spectators on the shore. Jouffroy asked the question, and attempted to answer it—How dogmas perish? But both dogmas and institutions perish through the arts and the arms employed to shield them from destruction. Paganism fell all the faster the more ingenious and eloquent philosophers were its apologists. The deadliest wounds which Popery received were those from the hands of its own most valiant soldiers. The Tudors were more cruel, selfish, and despotic than the Stuarts; but the Tudors were tyrants by mere vigour of will, and were too proud to justify their tyranny; the Stuarts, on the contrary, raved about the divine right of kings, and one of them lost his head, and another his crown. Louis XVI. died a bloody death amid the execrations of the mob, because he condescended to argue with the philosophers instead of disdainfully proclaiming himself to be "The State," like Louis XIV. Let then our friends, the worthy Oxonians, learn wisdom. Not a mortal in England is attacking Oxford or its orthodoxy. These stand strongly fortified on one of the most unapproachable islands in the sea of inertness. Englishmen of the average sort would shrink with as much repugnance from an assault on Oxford and its orthodoxy as from an assault on Windsor Castle and the monarchy. Oxford and its orthodoxy are viewed as venerable and essential elements of the British Constitution. But let not Oxford listen to Belials; let it trust for protection to its sturdy old conservatism. Occupying a space so huge in the finite, Oxford can leave the infinite to such as have real and living sympathy with it. Those of Oxford's sons who have been ensnared by Mr. Mansel may read with profit this modest volume. Let not, however, Sir William Hamilton bear the opprobrium of Mr. Mansel's sins. What was in Hamilton an intellectual defect seems to be in Mansel a species of moral obliquity. There was no conscious sophistry in Hamilton; in Mansel we question whether there is ought else. Hamilton had a Herculean strength; Mansel is clever, dexterous, elastic, eludes difficulties—never meets them. In short and in fine, Oxford must discard Mr. Mansel, make a present of him—the gift will be valued—to the Brotherhood of Ignatius Loyola, to the Society of Jesus.

ATTICUS.

Spinning-Tackle: What it is, and What it ought to be. With a Few Words on Fine Fishing. By H. CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL. (Harrison. pp. 32.)—The contents of this little discourse on spinning-tackle and the art of luring the fresh-water shark from those depths wherein he wages war with gudgeon, roach, and dace, have already appeared in substance in the columns of the *Field*. To brothers of the angle these pages will be of interest, and to their attention we therefore respectfully commend them. The last time we heard of Mr. Pennell, he was reported to be spinning for even a larger fish than a pike, and was said to hooking "an able editor" with more courage than skill. This, however, proved to be but a joke; a jest of that kind which, in sporting language, might be denominated "a hot 'un."

Entertaining Things: a Magazine of Thoughtful and Intellectual Amusement. Profusely Illustrated. (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. 1861. pp. 396.)—*The What-not; or, Ladies' Handy Book.* (Kent and Co. 1861. pp. 376.)—Both of these volumes are annuals, and in other respects sufficiently like one another to entitle us to place them in the same category. Of the illustrations of neither of them can we speak highly. Probably, however, the readers for whom they are intended will not prove very critical on this point. The literary contents of both are harmless, such as may freely be read in any family circle. "Entertaining Things" seems to eschew poetry, alternating tales of adventure and daring by land and sea with historical narratives, biographical sketches, natural history, &c. The "Ladies' Handy Book" is a veritable *olla podrida*. Tales and poetical pieces stand in juxtaposition to receipts for puddings and hints how to make guipure lace trimming; while enigmas and charades (some of them clever enough) tempt the ingenuity of the damsel who has done with puddings and lace for the day.

ABOUT THE WORLD.

The Alps; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. By H. BERLEPSCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., London: Longmans. pp. 407.

Life and Adventure in the South Pacific. By a Roving Printer. New York: Harper and Brothers. pp. 361.

Australia: its Rise, Progress, and Present Condition. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq. With Map. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. pp. 256.

The United States and Canada, as Seen by Two Brothers in 1858 and 1861. London: Edward Stanford. pp. 137.

THE LITTLE COLLECTION OF VOLUMES on our table is just such a one as the regular supply of recurring publishing seasons brings frequently before us; a series of glimpses into the affairs of our neighbours, and not of our neighbours only, but of the inhabitants of the remotest corners of the world. Whether the fallible nature of human testimony renders these opportunities of insight of much value is a question which we need hardly discuss at this time. To exhibit in one grand panorama "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them" is a feat promised by but one being of power inferior to Omnipotence, and when we recollect that we are elsewhere told that it was one of the special peculiarities of that being to walk to and fro upon the earth, there may, perhaps, be room for a doubt, whether over-much travelling can be considered a wholesome education for Christian souls.

There cannot be much harm, however, in the little collection before us. Herr Berlepsch (whose useful and entertaining volume is very well introduced to our notice by the Rev. Mr. Stephen) takes us up to the highest pinnacles of the Alps; whilst the "Roving Printer" of New York depicts with an easy and dashing pencil some of the racy and exciting episodes of life upon that troubled ocean miscalled Pacific. Mr. Westgarth, on the other hand, gives us a grave, succinct, but not less useful, account of our Australian colonies, their past history and present condition—an account rendered all the more welcome by the recent additions which have been made—even while the book was being printed—to the stock of our knowledge respecting the geographical condition and distribution of that hitherto mysterious interior of the great Australian continent. The little volume of the "Two Brothers" in Canada is also welcome at a moment when the state of Canada and the feeling of the Canadians towards this country are among the foremost objects of public anxiety.

Herr Berlepsch's interesting volume may be defined as a treatise on the philosophy of climbing. It belongs to the class of literature which in England is so worthily represented by the writings of the Alpine Club; and we are not surprised, therefore, to find the work put forward with very obvious zeal by the enterprising publisher, whose mounting ambition has led him not only to the summits of the publishing world, but into a high and notable place among the redoubtable climbers of the Alpine Club. So far as printing, paper, and illustrations are concerned, this volume on "The Alps" takes a creditable place among the issues of the season. The illustrations have, we suspect, already done service for the German edition; but they have lost very little of their sharpness, and are very creditable proofs of the artists' skill.

Enthusiastic climber as he is, it is, however, creditable to the good sense of Herr Berlepsch that he strenuously sets his face against mere climbing for climbing's sake. The man who, unprepared by mental as well as physical training, dares the perils of an Alpine summit is in his eyes little better than a fool.

The ascent of lofty, difficult, and rarely reached Alpine summits is something quite different in nature from the journeys to the Rigi and Faulhorn undertaken to satisfy a noble curiosity. These ascents belong to the *élite* of the travelling world. Only thirst for knowledge and bold inquiring spirit—that "holy impulse to trace out, in the service of science, the framework and life of the earth, the secret connection of all created things," which encouraged such men as Forster, Alexander von Humboldt, and Bonpland; as Clapperton, Barth, Vogel, and Livingstone; as Franklin, Ross, Johann von Tschudi, Burne, the brothers Schlagintweit, and other heroes of polar and equatorial expeditions,—and which drove the bold De Saussure, Hegetschwyler, Hugli, Forbes, Agassiz, Desor, to the mountain summits stiff with ice, and all but bare of organic life—or, finally, the free manly pleasure in the overpowering charm offered by the strange and wildly sublime—can excite to such dangerous undertakings. They are deeds for which courageous decision and firm will, great bodily strength and endurance are required,—which cannot be carried out without deprivation and willing abnegation of accustomed comforts. They are also actions which require as well intellectual as material preparation. Without a conscious purpose, without study, and scientific support, such expeditions become idle, worthless, and resultless risks, which can only produce the empty boast of "having been up there." What K. Müller says so strikingly in his views of the German Alps about travelling in general; that knowledge of nature and of the secrets she reveals to us can alone give full genuine enjoyment in travel; that thousands yearly return from the Alps without having learnt to know, because they were deficient in the internal vision, is true a hundredfold of those who spend time and money, trouble and risk to life, to be able to boast of an ascent of Mont Blanc.

The plan of Herr Berlepsch's work is not to give an itinerary of Alpine travel; but, by devoting a chapter to each of the leading phenomena of Alpine nature, he digests and arranges his materials so as to give the volume the character of a kind of manual of the Alpine world. A few of the titles of the chapters will serve to give a better idea of the plan adopted than any possible description. Thus, we have "The Fabric of the Alps;" "Granite;" "Erratic Blocks;" "Mountain Snow-storms;" "The Rûfe;" "The Glacier;" "The Avalanche." Though scientifically accurate and minute in his descriptions, Herr Berlepsch seldom passes by an opportunity for indulging

in a little German speculative philosophy—a kind of scientific dream which, like a nebulous cloud, may be said to be neither vaporous nor solid. The following *excursus* on granite will serve for an example of this—

Granite is a symbolic substance—it, in common with marble, is the historic stone. As amongst beasts the lion ranks as king, being the representative of noble qualities and physical power,—as amongst plants the oak presents a picture of firmness and endurance, of proud contempt of storm and weather,—so granite represents all that is unconquerable and unchangeable in the kingdom of dead inorganic matter: it is, in the narrow material sense, a substance of eternal duration. Where monuments were to be erected for the most distant human races, visible pillars for the annals of history,—where Egyptian dynasties raised the colossal tombs of their kings in those pyramids which are still wondered at, on the borders of the desert, as the mightiest works of human power,—there the bold architect grasped the granite rock and thought that he had saved a scrap from the destruction that awaits everything wrought by human hands. The earlier inquirers into natural science constructed our earth's kernel of granite, and saw in it the grandfather of the whole mineral kingdom, and naively called it the "Urgestein," the primeval stone. And yet it only marks one punctuation in the history of the world's creation, an unimportant second in the cipher of eternity, a thing of the past, which will dissolve as it has arisen.

In the language of enthusiastic Alpine tourists, granite is a highly comprehensive word, a *nomen collectivum* unconsciously used, embracing everything which seems as if it ought to belong to the noble stone of monuments and triumphal arches. There are many intelligent people who, when they see black and white spotted rocks in the Alps, set them down roundly as granite, and yet but little in proportion of granite properly so called occurs in the Alps; but, it is true, a great deal of granitic rock. Let us, therefore, see a little more clearly what granite (from *granum*) is, and learn to know a little more accurately its nature and composition. Granite and gneiss are fundamentally of the same composition,—a rock formed of three minerals, felspar, quartz, and mica. If it is granular and massive, it is called granite; if a certain stratification may be distinguished in it, it is gneiss. Granite is not a conglomerate, not the product of originally different minerals combined by mechanical means. It is an original formation, which eliminated from each other, by crystallisation, the various kinds of minerals brought together in a fluid state. An example, not quite to the point, but still illustrative, may be brought from chemistry. Every one can try this little experiment:—common salt and saltpetre dissolved in water to saturation, so that both salts appear to be thoroughly mixed, crystallise as the fluid is evaporated, each again separating independently: the common salt in rectangular cubes, the saltpetre in long hexagonal columns, so that each of the salts shows again the same peculiar properties.

Upon occasion, however, Herr Berlepsch can indite very vivid and real descriptions of Alpine phenomena. There is, for instance, a terribly real picture of the landslip at Goldau, which is much too long for quotation. The following picture of the beautiful phenomena known as "Alpenglühén," would be absolutely poetical if it were not strictly accurate. The picture is supposed to be drawn from the top of the Faulhorn—a height of 8900 feet—on "a golden July evening."

What contrasts in the colour that is spread so lavishly over hill and valley! And yet we have scarcely passed over half the great majestic panorama. For the light is accumulating to the same degree over the place where the sun is about to set, and spreads away towards the northern horizon. Comfortable Brienz, with its coffee-coloured houses, lies below in the quiet valley; flat shadows have stretched far across the basin of the lake, and are beginning gently and softly to climb up the mountain shoulder towards us. The bright "forehead of the evening's sky" has for more than an hour passed from the dwellers in the valley. Solemn evening peace rests over the houses, grey mists creep up from the pinewoods, and embrace the twilight mountain slopes like soft songs of slumber.

Suddenly well-known sounds rise up from the depths, but distant and faint, sounding with such spiritual tenderness, as the harmony of the spheres. It is the blower of the Alp horn on the Giessbach below, who is performing his solitary evening tune for late guests. The echo comes across to us from the Brienzler Rothorn; we listen long to the melancholy tones, which touch our souls with longing.

The warning of our guide interrupts the melancholy silence that held us all. We turn and are astonished at the change which has come over the giant edifice of the high mountains during our short look round. The softly rising shoulder of the Wergisthal Alp, where, on our ascent yesterday from the Scheideck, we passed through a flowery sea of fiery bright Alpine roses, which a few minutes ago was still lighted up by the sun, rests now in blue shadow; but the Eiger, the Jungfrau, and the whole mountain chain, have a rosy tinge on their beds of snow and glacier slopes, whilst their rocks are every second taking a deeper colour. It is the beginning of that sublime spectacle, the "Alpenglühén." The sun, a rayless scarlet ball of fire, is resting on the back of the Chasseral, and colours all objects still within the power of his rays with a deep purple tint. Our clothes, linen, even our faces, appear of a burning orange, and the grey blouse of our guide is a violet carmine. The dark mountain shadows climb the Alps with giant steps, and paralyse all the colours and forms which, a few moments ago, made all the rocky forms stand out so clearly; but the intensity of the Alpine glow increases equally. Its fire burns brighter every moment. Now the sun, which seems to have expanded to a gigantic, hitherto unknown size, disappears like a gleaming coal in the west. Now it is a hemisphere, resting its broad base on the Jura; now a flat segment, a long rounded arc, looks over the mountain chain twenty leagues away; now a narrow line—a star—a shining point. Farewell! great herald of blessings to the world! It has left us; but high up on the icy points of the loftiest Alps it has kindled its beacons, which glow like red melted metal. It is a dithyramb of flame, which nature sends up joyously through the approaching night to the friend of its life.

With an anecdote illustrating the boldness and daring of practised Alpine guides, we pass on to the next volume on our list.

It is almost incredible with what safety and ease the mountaineer passes the most dangerous places, carrying heavy burdens. When Hugi, on his Finsteraarhorn expedition, could scarcely get on, owing to an injury to his foot, Leuthold took him up *volens volens* on his back, and hastened with him down the glacier, whilst storm and night were approaching. The other two experienced guides, Währen and Zemt, emulated him in carrying their master: Hugi says, it was incredible to him how these men, without a stick, holding their burden with both hands, sprang over crevasses in the twilight, where all was deceitful and uncertain.

We have already given examples of the audacity with which the guides venture upon breakneck leaps; here is one more that will illustrate their courage in another way. Got. Studer, on his return from the Jungfrau, had let his hat fall into a deep crevasse, which sank without a break, with surfaces of ice as

steep as the steepest tower. The crevasse grew narrower further down, whilst the opposite wall rose vertically out of the darkness covered with icicles. The guide, Bannholzer, who was annoyed at the loss of the cap, called out at once that he would see where it was, and, spite of all dissuasion, had the rope tied round his body, and let himself slide down into the awful depth. When he had got some way down, having got a footing on an ice pillar that threatened to give way every moment, he saw the lost cap lying still some way below him. The rope held by the two men above was not long enough. The foolhardy Bannholzer untied himself and got further down. After an anxious pause he gave an exulting cry. He had got his prey, and came up again to daylight. Although he had been to a depth of at least 100 feet, he said that the crevasse continued to an unfathomable depth.

The volume by "A Roving Printer" professes to be a collection of sketches, principally founded on the adventures of two young men who were engaged for five years in the whale fisheries of the South Pacific, and who industriously kept log-books all that time. It has all that interest which usually attaches to books of "sea life" and exciting adventure; yet it must be admitted that the "yarns" are occasionally spun to a portentous length. The scene on board a whaler when sperm whales are first sighted and the subsequent chase are, however, well depicted.

The morning of the twenty-second commences with light breezes from the north-east; pleasant weather. Suddenly, about 9 a.m., the monotony is broken by the welcome cry from masthead,

"T-h-e-r-e she b-l-o-w-s! T-h-e-r-e she b-l-o-w-s!"

"Where away?"

"Four points off the lee bow, sir."

"How far off?"

"About two miles, sir."

"What does it look like?"

"Sperm whales, sir."

"Ay, ay: sing out every time you holler."

By this time the captain was aloft, and, on taking a view with his spy-glass at the "spouts," sings out, "Sperm whales! Call all hands; bear a hand there, and get your boats ready."

"Ay, ay, sir," is the reply. All hands are called, and the different crews stand by their respective boats, "all eager for the fray," and expressing their determination to capture a whale before returning to the ship, taking for their motto, "A dead whale or a stove boat."

"Lower away the boats!" shouts the captain, as he descends to the deck. They are instantly lowered, followed by the crews, and now comes the tug of war. Each boat sets her sail, and the men pull in good earnest. While they are skimming the waves the whale is still spouting, and all are anxious to reach him before his "spoutings are out." It frequently happens, when in pursuit, that, just at the moment the boat-steerer "stands up" to strike the whale, he suddenly descends; but experienced whalers can generally tell the direction they take while down by the position of the "flukes" when going down. The boats are then pulled in the direction the whale is supposed to have taken. They also judge of the distance the whale will go under water by the velocity of the animal when last seen. After the boats have pulled what is judged to be the proper distance, they "heave up," or cease pulling. A large whale, when not "gallied," or frightened, generally spouts from sixty to seventy times before going down, and remains down from fifty to seventy minutes.

The boats have now got close on. Those left on board the ship are watching with breathless anxiety, occasionally exclaiming, "Oh pull, boys! do pull!" Meantime the men in the boats are bending back to it, but the bow boat has the advantage; she is the head boat. Mr. K. is jumping up and down in the stern, crying, "Once more, my hearties; give it to her! a few more strokes, and we have him; pull, my children! why don't you break your backbones, you rascals? so there you are now; that's the stroke for a thousand pounds; start her, but keep cool; cucumbers is the word; easy, easy; only start her! why don't you snap your oars, you rascals? bite something, you dogs! easy now, but pull; oh, you're all asleep! stop snoring, and pull; pull, will ye? pull, can't ye? pull, won't ye? pull, and start your eyes out! that's it; now you start her." Thus, one moment coaxing and the next scolding; but no one heeds him, as all are bent on taking the whale. "Stand up!" shouted he; and the boat-steerer rose to his feet, grasped his iron, and, as the boat neared the monster, "Give it to him!" is the next cry, and "chock to the socket" went the first iron, followed as quick as thought by the second. One deafening cheer, and the cry resounded over the waters, "We are fast! we are fast!" The sea, which but a moment before lay still and quiet, with scarcely a ripple to break its even surface, is now lashed into foam by the writhings of the whale. "Stern all!" shouts the officer. The boat is immediately backed, and removed from present danger; the officer takes the head of the boat, and the boat-steerer takes the steering oar to manage the boat; the whale is sounding, and the line is running through the "chocks," or groove in the head of the boat, with the rapidity of lightning, and as it passes round the loggerhead it ignites from the heat produced by friction, but the tub-oarsman is continually dashing water upon it in the line-tub. The whale sounds deep, and the line is almost out; a signal is made to the other boats, which are coming down. They come near enough, and bend on their lines; but presently it ceases running out and slackens; the whale is coming to the surface again. All hands now commence to "haul in line" as fast as he rises, and the boat-steerer coils it away, as fast as hauled in, in the stern-sheets. He soon breaks water, and the boat is gradually hauled up to him. Another boat now fastens, and he again attempts to sound; but, being weakened by loss of blood, he is soon at the surface again. The boats now draw alongside, and the officer of the first boat fast prepares his lance. He darts it for his vitals (just behind the fin), and the first one proves fatal, for in a moment more he shows the "red flag;" the blood flows freely from the spout-hole in a thick, dark stream; the sea is stained for some distance, and the men in the boats are covered with the bloody spray, but glory in it.

We cannot compliment the artists who have illustrated the volume upon the truth of their delineations as regards the sperm or any other kind of whale. Some of the figures intended for that animal resembles a haystack quite as nearly as they do anything mortal. Some of the engravings remind us in parts of old acquaintances, as if English works which are familiar to us had been used by the American draughtsman. "The Masthead-man," for example (facing page 31), is evidently taken from a well known work of Mr. Stanfield's. The illustration entitled "Using his Jaw" (which faces page 209), is amenable to a double charge of absurdity; in the first place, as regards the size of the animal, which is out of all proportion to the men and the boat; and in the next place as regards the formidable row of teeth in the upper

jaw. Sperm whales have no teeth in the upper jaw that are visible from the outside, and the "right whale" has only baleen.

Mr. Westgarth's volume on the great Australian Continent, consists chiefly of the articles "Australasia" and "Australia," in the recent edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," revised, rewritten, and expanded. It forms the completest account of the important colonies planted by the Anglo-Saxon race in this land of the future, with the statistics and information carefully brought down to the latest period possible. We rise from the perusal of it with an appreciation, increased if possible, of the splendid prospects of these infant empires; for it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, under one form of government or other—most probably under the form of separate republics—the Australian continent will eventually become divided into several distinct peoples. The vastness of the area and the geographical lines of demarcation, lead us inevitably to that conclusion. Mr. Westgarth's picture of the present state of affairs in Australia, and especially in the colony of Victoria, is hopeful. Victoria seemed at one time more likely than her sisters to sink even below the level of civilisation which characterises some of the worst of the American States—if that were possible. The gold digging had attracted to her a wild, reckless, immoral, population, and at one time there seemed an imminent risk of the colony falling into the hands of drunken, insolent, and ignorant money-grubbers. We are happy to hear that that peril, if not entirely overpast, is rendered far more remote. Land has fallen away from the exaggerated value which it reached in the time of unnatural excitement, and the importation of spirits and opium has sensibly fallen away—two symptoms of pregnant significance.

An analysis of the account is not unsatisfactory (says Mr. Westgarth). The great proportion of revenue diminution of late, has been due to a falling off in proceeds of land sales, during an impending great change in the land laws. There has been also, of course, a falling off in gold export duty, in consequence of the diminishing yield of gold. The remainder of the diminution account is due to reduced customs receipts, arising from a corresponding reduced consumption of alcoholic drinks. For its imbibing powers in this latter respect, the colony was as much a wonder some years ago as for its outpouring of gold. Melbourne, with half its present population, consumed twice the quantity of brandy it is now addicted to, and more than was consumed in all London. In those days of too extravagant joviality, the public-house was the chief highway to fortune, and the "publican interest" the overshadowing interest of the land. One retired and wealthy member of the body has been no less than five times Mayor of Melbourne, a distinction that casts into the shade even the honours of the immortal Whittington. The colony is not yet, perhaps, meritoriously high in the ranks of temperance, notwithstanding the free drinking-fountains, after the home example, sparkle attractively in the bright sunshine at the corners of many streets; but the gradual passing away of these extravagant excesses is a real gain to Victoria.

Mr. Westgarth's account of "Recent Australian Discovery," would have been more complete could he have had the account of the issue of Burke's exploring expedition across the continent to the Gulf of Carpentaria, which arrived in this country with the last mails, and which sets at rest all doubts about the interior of the continent being perfectly fertile, and well wooded and watered, instead of the howling wilderness which it was supposed to be. Mr. Westgarth also might have given us a fuller account of the wine-growing experiments which promise so well in Australia; and although he tells us of Mr. Ledger's highly important operations as regards the importation and breeding of llamas and vicuñas, he omits to describe the not less promising movements of the Australian Acclimatisation Society, founded by Mr. Wilson, of Melbourne, and already in full activity.

When the prediction of Macaulay is realised, and the New Zealander stands upon the ruins of London Bridge; when the prognostications of the men of science are fulfilled, and these islands are reduced to nothingness by the exhaustion of their coal and other mineral treasures; or when the forebodings of politicians are realised, who foresee in the policy which has lately governed the empire the future extinction of her individuality; then, at least, it will be some memorial of the past greatness of this country that, in the days of her strength, she has been able to bring forth from her abundant fruitfulness such vigorous children as the Australian and American republics. There, at least, are monuments to stand the shock of time. We have no such buildings as Nineveh had to resist the assaults of ages; we have no Pyramids to bid defiance to the force of the elements themselves, and to assert for thousands of years the ancient power and fertility of Egypt in the midst of a sandy desert; but our monuments are more imperishable still. May they stand to the world's end; witnesses to England's glory when England shall be no more.

We cannot say that "The United States and Canada, as seen by Two Brothers," makes any very important addition to the knowledge which we already possessed on those topics. The "Two Brothers" have been rather apt to make the mistake so common to most travellers by taking *omne ignotum pro magnifico*; whilst the freedom with which they record their opinions of the people and institutions which come under their observation proves that they did not pass through the States without acquiring some of that spirit which is commonly known as Yankeeism. Take, for example, the following profound dictum upon our present representative at Washington:

Lord Lyons is her Majesty's representative at Washington, and at these critical times he finds plenty of work. He meets with abuse at the hands of the American press; but does the duties his country has imposed upon him well. *He is a very gentlemanly man.*

This *carte de visite* of the British Ambassador, only needed the substitution of *gentlemanlike* for the penultimate word to render it perfect. There is a chapter bearing the title "Domestic Life in the States,"

which begins with a declaration that "Singular and exaggerated notions" prevail in England "concerning the manners and habits of the Americans." By way of setting these right, the authors admit: first, that the Americans are inquisitive, "but not offensively so;" secondly, that they have dirty habits, and if a traveller have a bed-fellow assigned him at an hotel, "he must not be surprised if his hair-brush and even toothbrush are made use of;" thirdly, that the ladies are extravagant in dress and have no taste; fourthly, that "pretty girls are the rule, but few can be considered handsome," though, at the same time, our authors admit that "with regard to courtship and marriage, the traveller cannot be expected to know much." Perhaps the most astonishing revelation made by the "two brothers," in this curious book, is contained in the following passage:

Very gratifying to an Englishman is the esteem in which Americans hold our Queen. It is not too much to say that she is loved in the United States as much as in Great Britain. She is looked upon as the Queen of the Anglo-Saxon race, as the chief magistrate of the first-born of those countries in which the English tongue is spoken, and many Americans speak of her as *their* Queen. To this veneration in which her Majesty is held is due much of the popularity of the Prince of Wales, and much of the cordial reception which he received in the United States. When one of the authors of this volume spent an evening at a young ladies' school in New York, they paid him, his country, and his Queen, the compliment to sing our national anthem, and that with as much energy and devotion as any subject of Queen Victoria.

Both this, and Mr. Westgarth's volume, are furnished with maps, the latter being of especial excellence; but, from the absence of a linen mounting, to protect them from destruction, these useful adjuncts must prove all but useless.

A PIECE-MEAL BIOGRAPHER.

Lives of the Wits and Humourists. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. 2 vols. London: Richard Bentley. 1862. pp. 788.

WE ARE QUITE SURE OF ONE THING whenever we open a volume which bears upon its title-page the name of Mr. Timbs, viz., that under no possibility can it be a *dull* one. In making his selections he has certainly shown himself to be possessed of the art of throwing aside all irrelevant matter, and of eliminating from the chaos of authors whom he is wont to consult, all that is necessary for throwing light on the subject. It may be, indeed, that admirers of a certain style of biography, who seem to hold that profundity is identical with dullness, and that the hero of each narrative is only to be exhibited to readers when he is *in excelsis*, will object to the easy fragmentary style in which Mr. Timbs brings his wits and humourists on the stage. His madness is not without method, however. "Each of the Anecdote Lives is divided into two sections: first, the leading points are arranged in chronological and biographical sequence; and next, the characteristics, retrospective opinions, and personal traits, which include such matters as do not belong to any specified period, and cannot be so classed as to follow the example of time." The wits and humourists who figure in this Mr. Timbs's latest work are Dean Swift, Steele, Foote, Goldsmith, the two Colemans, Sheridan, Porson, Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook, and James and Horace Smith. A goodly galaxy of men of genius; and right pleasant company under Mr. Timbs as cicerone.

In the anecdote biography of the Dean of St. Patrick Mr. Timbs, we think wisely, does not attempt to enter too curiously into the much vexed question as to the nature and the reason of the strange relations which existed between Swift and his victims. Otherwise the narrative is complete enough, and its discursiveness will allow us to make some random dips into it. Everybody knows the curious hoax which Swift played off on Partridge, the astrologer (whose pompous monument may now be seen by the curious in Mortlake Churchyard), but probably every one does not know that—1st, The Portuguese Inquisition took Swift's "chaff" as seriously as did Partridge himself, and gravely condemned to the flames the predictions of the imaginary Isaac Bickerstaff. 2ndly, That the Company of Stationers obtained in 1709 (the hoax was perpetrated in the preceding year), an injunction against any Almanack published under the name of John Partridge, as if Partridge had been really dead.

Swift would probably have been Bishop of Hereford instead of Dean of St. Patrick's, had it not been for his "Windsor Prophecy"—a shameful but most witty piece of libellous sarcasm. The Prophecy concludes thus:

And dear England, if aught I understand,
Beware of *Carrots** from Northumberland!
Carrots, sown *Thynne*, a deep root may get,
If so be they are in *Sommer-set*.
Their *conspires* mark thou! for I have been told,
They *assassine* when young, and poison when old.
Root out those *Carrots*, O thou whose name†
Is backwards and forwards always the same!
And keep close to thee always that name‡
Which backwards or forwards is *almost* the same!
And England, would thou be happy still,
Bury those *Carrots* under a *Hill*§.

It will be recollected that the Duchess of Somerset's first husband, Mr. Thynne, had been assassinated in the Haymarket at the instigation of Count Koningsmark, and with the supposed privy of his wife.

* Alluding to the Duchess of Somerset's red hair.

† Anna Regina.

‡ Lady Masham.

§ Lady Masham's maiden name. Communicated by Mr. D. Jardine to *Notes and Queries*, No. 125.

A still more powerful piece of prose satire is the Bill "of Roman Gratitude" and the Bill "of British Ingratitude," which Mr. Timbs quotes in page 35. The following parallel is novel to us:

The opening of Lord Macaulay's History of England has too great a resemblance to the opening paragraph of Swift's "Four Last Years of Queen Anne." Let our readers judge. Here is Macaulay:

"I purpose to write the History of England from the accession of King James II. down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, alienated a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. I shall trace the course of that revolution which terminated the long struggle between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments, and bound up together the rights of the people and the title of the reigning dynasty. I shall narrate how the new settlement was, during many troubled years, successfully defended against foreign and domestic enemies; how, under that settlement, the authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known; how, from the auspicious union of order and freedom sprang a prosperity of which the annals of human affairs had furnished no example; how one country, from a stage of ignominious vassalage, rapidly rose to the place of empire among European Powers: how her opulence and martial glory grew together; how, by wise and resolute good faith, was gradually established a public credit fruitful of marvel," &c.

Here is Swift:

"I propose to give the public an account of the most important affairs at home during the last session of Parliament, as well as of our negotiations of peace abroad—not only during that period, but some time before and since. I shall narrate the chief matters transacted by both houses in that session, and discover the designs carried on by the heads of a discontented party—not only against the Ministry, but, in some manner, against the Crown itself. I likewise shall state the debts of the nation; show by what mismanagement, and to serve what purposes, they were at first contracted; by what negligence or corruption they have so prodigiously grown; and what methods," &c.

We are not, we are told, to mistake resemblances for thefts; but here the marks of imitation are too great to be accidental. Perhaps Swift's opening paragraph was ringing, unconsciously in Macaulay's ears whilst he was framing and elaborating his own well-turned sentences.

Lord Macaulay, speaking of Swift, says "he boasted that he was never known to steal a hint. . . . Yet we cannot help suspecting that he borrowed, perhaps unconsciously, one of the happiest touches in his voyage to Lilliput from four Latin lines, written by Addison, above thirty years before "Gulliver's Travels" appeared. The passage is: "The Emperor is taller by about the breadth of my nail than any of his court, which alone is enough to strike an awe into the beholders." The original lines, we may add, occur in Addison's most admirable Latin hexameter poem "The Battle between the Pygmies and the Cranes," and in them the leader of the pygmies is thus described. Readers of "Gulliver" will probably recollect that Swift's traveller describes his family as having come from Oxfordshire. The poet Rogers remarks that in the churchyard at Banbury he noticed many inscriptions to the memory of persons of the name of Gulliver. The coincidence (if accidental) is a very curious one. Similarly, Swift selected the name Isaac Bickerstaffe as likely to have no living owner, yet the owner did turn up.

Swift was a famous punster, as every one knows. Perhaps the best of his classical puns is the following line from the Eclogues of Virgil, applied to an unfortunate lady who threw down with her mantua a Cremona fiddle:

Mantua, vae miseræ nimum vicina Cremonæ.

Nor was Swift a bad translator. When a titled gentleman, who had very much "outrun the constable," chose for a new motto, "Eques haud male natus"—"Better known than trusted" was the Dean's rendering of the Latin.

Swift's skull, like its owner while alive, was but little amenable to ordinary rules. In 1835, when St. Patrick's cathedral was being repaired, it was exhumed, and thus pronounced upon by a well-known Dublin phrenologist, Mr. Hamilton; "On looking at Swift's skull, the first thing that struck me was the extreme lowness of the forehead, those parts which the phrenologists have marked out as the organs of wit, causality, and comparison, being scarcely developed at all; but the head rose gradually, and was high from benevolence backwards. The portion of the occipital bone assigned to the animal propensities, philo-progenitiveness, amativeness, &c., appeared excessive." Before this exhumation, however, Swift's skull had been pronounced by philologists to be almost that of a fool. Mr. Timbs remarks that, "these discrepancies were endeavoured to be accounted for by the fact, that the skull then presented was not that of Swift the wit, the caustic writer, and the patriot—but that of Swift the madman and the fool; and to explain this it has been asserted that the skull had collapsed or fallen in some places. No such change exists; and Esquirol, one of the highest authorities on the subject, has found from long observation, that the skull, previously normal, does not alter its form or capacity from long-continued insanity or imbecility."

We conclude our notice of Mr. Timbs's pleasant volume with the following from Goldsmith's anecdote biography. Ségur's song is but little known, we fancy, even in France. We have in our possession a French translation of the Vicar of Wakefield, published about the beginning of the present century, and the translator gives us a very curious verse rendering of "When lovely woman," being evidently unacquainted with Ségur's lines. We quote the original:

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy,
What art can wash her guilt away?

The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom, is—to die.

This charming song which is sung by Olivia in the "Vicar of Wakefield," is almost a literal translation from the *chanson* of an obscure French poet, one Ségur, who wrote early in the eighteenth century. His poems are very scarce,

and in proof of the above we subjoin the *chanson* to which Goldsmith was so much indebted, from the edition of Ségur's poems printed at Paris in the year 1719:

Lorsqu'une femme, après trop de tendresse,
D'un homme sent la trahison,
Comment, pour cette si douce foiblesse,
Peut-elle trouver une guérison?

Le seul remède qu'elle peut ressentir,
La seule revanche pour son tort,
Pour faire trop tard l'amant repentir,
Hélas! trop tard—est la mort.

Samuel Rogers, in his "Table Talk," relates this old anecdote: "Most unfortunately, one morning, during breakfast at St. Anne's Hill (Fox's country-seat), I repeated and praised Goldsmith's song, 'When lovely woman stoops to folly,' &c., quite forgetting that it must necessarily hurt the feelings of Mrs. Fox. She seemed a good deal discomposed by it. Fox merely remarked, 'Some people write damned nonsense.'"

We shall not be at all surprised if these extremely amusing volumes achieve a greater popularity than any of Mr. Timbs's previous works, popular as many of them have been.

REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLED IRISHMAN.

Beaten Paths and those who Trod them. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, Author of "Highways and Byways," "Traits of Travel," "Civilised America," 2 vols. Vol. I. London: Chapman and Hall. 1862.

PROBABLY MOST READERS who come across these two volumes will be disposed to think that the first is altogether *de trop*. It undoubtedly contains some rather curious, though cloudy, reminiscences of the author's "hot youth when George the Third was King;" but it is woefully spun out and threadbare, and facts and some things which look very like fiction are jumbled up together in curious proximity. The first half of the first volume contains recollections of Mr. Grattan's early days, when he served his country in the capacity of a lieutenant of militia, now still-hunting at the gauger's beck, and now assisting at the execution of an insurgent. Like the needy knife-grinder, he has not much of a story to tell. The tale of "an execution" is a thrice-told one; that of hunting a man with bloodhounds *for fun* is as exciting, and probably as veracious, as the wildest to be found in Mr. Lever's most inventive novels; "The Damp Tailor of Dhulough" is simply dull; "A Six Weeks' Voyage to England" is a not over-pleasant reminiscence of sea-sickness, and the suppression of a mutiny by our Lieutenant bravely eating a piece of decayed cheese, and so convincing his men that their officers fared no better than themselves, is hardly worth narrating. The remaining half of the volume removes the scene from Ireland to France, but we cannot say that it is better worth reading than that which preceded it.

We advise our readers, then, unless they are gifted with an extra amount of leisure and patience, to turn at once to the second volume. And even there they will probably do well to skip the first chapter. It is headed, "The English Abroad," and the chief design of the writer seems to be to induce as many as possible of his countrymen and countrywomen "to live abroad at ease." "Ubi benè ibi patria" may seem an excellent motto to such a cosmopolitan as Mr. Grattan, but we venture to think that an Englishman's highest consideration should not be to discover that Araby the Blest where he can, by making a guinea go as far as thirty shillings would do in his own country, become an *Epicuri de grege porcus*. Furthermore we hold—and we are not altogether without experience on this point—that a long residence abroad rather teaches Englishmen to undervalue their old than their adopted country; and that "the art of making small means vie with elegant desires" should and may be learned in England as well as on the Continent. We may be prejudiced, but we confess we prefer the veriest Cockney born and bred within the sound of Bow bells to the travelled Briton whose mode of life and habits of thought have been wholly shaped by long residence abroad, and who only mentions or visits his own country to contrast it disparagingly with that of his adoption.

Quitting, however, such digressions, we turn to Mr. Grattan's *silhouettes*. They are not in general very flattering, but we opine that they may not be the less true to nature on that account; nor is there anything whatever about them to make us fancy that the author is not perfectly impartial; and we certainly do not think the worse of him that he is not a worshipper of heroes, or rather of idols.

Mr. Grattan's first notice is of his countryman, Moore, of whom we read—

There was something very peculiar in Moore's "outward man." His whole tone and air, both in look, speech, and accent, was of the best kind of Irish good-breeding. There was a social warmth in all, mingled with a dash of ambitious vanity, as if he was anxious to please and conscious of pleasing. But this was without anything forced—no effort and no presumption. Yet there was a certain self-satisfied mixture with his cordiality hard to describe, and which it was impossible to be angry with. Knowing the man's merit one made allowance for his consciousness of what every one knew.

The poet, however, was, according to his biographer, a genuine tuft-hunter. A lord, a lord's brother, or even a lord's second cousin, would throw the little rhymster into an ecstasy of flattering attention. Mr. Grattan adds, "I discovered early, and was greatly surprised at Moore's sensitiveness on two points; namely, his own littleness of stature, and the opinions of persons of *bon ton*. I remember his telling me one day, as we went out in a carriage together to Versailles to a dinner-party, that while he was at the University, and about seventeen or eighteen years of age, he was greatly tempted to hang himself in actual despair. On pressing him for the cause of such extravagant regret for a personal defect which a strong mind should rise above, he

said it was fear of his small stature being a bar to all chance of success with the fair sex."

A certain Irish physician, whom he patronized, and who obtained a small notoriety by a quarrel with Ugo Foscolo, once coarsely told Moore that Theodore Hook said "he looked as if begotten between a toad and a Cupid." This gave a severe and painful notion of Moore's rosy smiling face and his thick body. His head bore no proportion to his limbs. Sitting down, his shortness of stature was not apparent. At dinner in Paris one day, at our mutual friend Villamil's, a wealthy and hospitable Spaniard, a rough, blunt Captain in the Navy, who was asked expressly to meet Moore, came in after all the company were seated; and with anxious eyes glancing round the table and seeing no one so disproportionately small as he expected, he said to our host, "Well, here's a pretty business!—You promised to have little Tommy Moore here—this isn't fair!" When Moore, in some confusion, got off his chair to be introduced in form, the plain-spoken tar made the matter worse by some bungling excuse which I forget, but which quite upset the poet for the rest of the evening. He was on another occasion greatly annoyed by young Edward Hutchinson, a boy of ten years old, asking him in a large circle in the drawing-room "If he were really little Tommy Moore that wrote the Melodies?"

Mr. Grattan sums up his desultory but amusing sketch of the Irish bard with the cynical reflection that "he would have been a fine character had his self-reliance equalled his self-esteem." Tom Moore's biography is followed by that of Tom Campbell, and the Scotchman is far less kindly dealt with than the Irishman. His appearance is thus described: "Campbell had the bearing and accent that one might attribute to a second or third rate Scotch schoolmaster. His rusty black coat, dark-coloured wig, short stature, careless attire, crabbed pronunciation, and cramped manners, formed a complete contrast to anything graceful or poetical." Campbell seems to have been much more ready to promise than to perform. Indeed, when primed with "sperrits" (as he pronounced the word) he could be genial enough, and flatter the young *littérateur* seeking his patronage with hopes, the fallacy of which was too speedily discovered.

Mr. Grattan tells a curious story of Campbell *à propos* of the London University, which the poet, as one of its originators, thought "would inevitably produce a revolution in the country." Campbell begged Mr. Grattan to accompany him to a large public meeting to be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. Lord (then Mr.) Brougham was to preside, and Mr. Grattan was invited by Campbell to propose a vote of thanks to him (Campbell) as the founder of the Gower-street University. Mr. Grattan's modesty made this odd request rather an unpleasant one, and he naturally sought a deputy better known and more skillful than himself. Mr. Spring Rice (Lord Monteagle) was first essayed. He answered that: "He should first like to know how Brougham felt about it." Mr. Brougham shook his head very unmistakably. Mr. Grattan then tried Mr. John Wood, the late Chairman of the Board of Excise, who also excused himself:

Just then I observed Campbell bustling about flushed and fidgety. He came up to me and asked me what was my decision on the question? I frankly told him, that "from some observation I thought the thing required a person of influence connected with the proposed University; that two Members of Parliament had thrown cold water upon the affair; and that I hoped Mr. Brougham was not opposed to it."

"Ah! that's just it," said Campbell. "He is, he is. He wants to rob me of my due, and to take the honour to himself. But I'll have it done. The man from the City is coming, and he will do it in the right way."

The proceedings of this preliminary meeting were thus, after a few sentences from a gentleman who seemed to act as secretary (in reference to a resolution for another and general assemblage of those interested), coming fast to a close, when a short gentleman ("the Man from the City") stepped forward, close to the upper end of the table, and addressing himself directly to the Chairman, observed that "he thought it but right and fair, before this meeting separated, to fulfil an act of justice to an eminent and distinguished individual, by passing a vote of thanks to"—

"Now really this is altogether irregular," cried Brougham, briskly, and rising from his seat: "I must positively put a stop to this!"

"But, Mr. Chairman," resumed the man from the City, "I have a right to move a vote of thanks, which I am sure will be supported by"—

"Good God! Thanks! For what? or to whom? We all deserve thanks, nobody in particular."

"I little thought," said the citizen warming, and raising his voice—"I little thought that Henry Brougham would be the man to put me down in proposing an act of justice, and"—

"Now, now, really this is too bad. Put you down! Good God! There is no question of putting down or setting up. This is not the time. Surely in my opening observations I did ample justice to the claims of Mr. Campbell."

"I really must take leave to say," exclaimed a short and stoutish gentleman with prominent features, close to Brougham's elbow, "that this is all premature and quite out of place. Let us at least wait till our laurels are grown before we would place them on our brows!"

And the speaker (who some one near me said was Sir John Hobhouse) would have no doubt gone on poetically and cleverly to the point, had he not been interrupted by the voice of Campbell himself, from about the middle of the room, protesting against any vote meant to do him honour, as quite repugnant to his feelings and wishes!

"There now, hear, hear! I thought so," said Brougham.

"But Mr. Chairman, let me still say"—cried loudly the would-be mover of the vote—

"Good God! Don't you see that Mr. Campbell doesn't wish anything of the kind?" interrupted Brougham; while the shrill tones of Campbell's voice joined in the confusion of sounds.

"Louder! Louder! Get upon the table!" shouted many of the amused listeners. And, to my dismay, I saw little Campbell scramble up on the table, from the very middle of which, in his loudest accents, my eyes fixed full upon him, and my astonished ears taking in every word he uttered, he "solemnly protested he had no wish whatever for anything to be said or any vote passed in his honour, and that when he entered the room he had not the remotest notion of anything of the kind being intended or thought of!"

Lord Brougham is generally allowed to have very cleverly "jockeyed" Campbell out of the glory (*si qua est ea gloria*) of having originated the University of London. In so doing, however, he must

have been greatly aided by the egregious folly and vanity of the poet himself.

We have next a very interesting chapter headed "A Three-days' Tour with Coleridge and Wordsworth." We get the following picture of the author of "The Ancient Mariner," as he appeared in June, 1828:

He was about five feet five inches in height, of a full and lazy appearance, but not actually stout. He was dressed in black, and wore short breeches, buttoned and tied at the knees, and black silk stockings. . . . His face was extremely handsome, its expression placid and benevolent. His mouth was particularly pleasing, and his grey eyes, neither large nor prominent, were full of intelligent softness. His hair, of which he had plenty, was entirely white. His forehead and cheeks were unfurrowed, and the latter showed a healthy bloom. Altogether I never saw any man look less of a lion.

Wordsworth was, if possible, more unlike what he must appear in the fancy of those who have read his poetry and have never seen the author. He was a perfect antithesis to Coleridge—tall, wiry, harsh in features, coarse in figure, inelegant in looks. He was roughly dressed in a long brown *surtout*, striped duck trousers, fustian gaiters, and thick shoes. He more resembled a mountain farmer than a "lake poet." His whole air was unrefined and unprepossessing.

Mr. Grattan fully bears out the received opinion of Coleridge's conversational powers. He holds the poet to have been by far the most pleasing talker, but by no means the most powerful, that he ever heard. Wordsworth, as a talker, was just the antipodes of Coleridge—harsh, heavy, and prosaic. The usual vanity of Wordsworth, which led him to talk so much of his own poetry, seems to have been in abeyance during the three days that Mr. Grattan was in his company. The following anecdote is quite new to us:

A Mrs. Bryant, the widow of a printer at Bristol, had written a volume of poems which she sent to Wordsworth for perusal in manuscript, with a request that he would accept the dedication. Wordsworth wrote back, advising her not to dedicate to him, as he was not sufficiently popular; and rather discouraging her hope of supporting her family, as she expected, by her writings. He told her that "the parts really good were rather above the standard of modern taste and general conception, and her faults such as every one could discover. And as to those poets who were most popular and made most by their writings, one wrote without depth or great feeling, and the other degraded his talents to immoral and vicious purposes."

Wordsworth admitted to me that these allusions pointed to Scott and Byron, but no one was named, and he never meant the letter to go further. But Mrs. Bryant showed it about, and Byron saw it or heard of it. Thence his virulence against Wordsworth, as the latter was told by Rogers; who one day asking Lord Byron (as he told Wordsworth), "Why he had abused one from whom he had so largely borrowed?" received as the only reply, the question, "Why did he write that letter?"

Wordsworth also mentioned Southey's *hatred* to Byron. In acknowledging this, he attributed it wholly to Byron's gross mention of Mrs. Southey and her early station in life (a dressmaker or milliner), in some of his notes to "Don Juan."

"Southey is as brave a man as ever lived," said Wordsworth, "but he is a Christian, and a determined enemy to duelling, otherwise he would certainly have called Lord Byron out." He added that Southey never forgave him, nor even his memory—no strong tribute to his Christianity!

Wordsworth on this occasion wrote the beautiful lines commencing

She dwelt among the untrodden ways,

in the album of the lady at whose house Mr. Grattan met the two poets at Brussels. Coleridge followed his example, but his lines (which we do not remember elsewhere) are very inferior to those of Wordsworth. They begin

Dew-drops are the gems of morning.

Mr. Grattan adds: "Both pieces seemed to have been kept 'ready cut and dried' for such an occasion, and they might possibly have previously done similar service in the same way, for they were contributed at the very first asking, and in the room with a dozen people."

We have from Mr. Grattan's pen a powerful but somewhat cynical portrait of a confirmed "diner-out," Scrope Davies, who, after all, was not only a fellow of infinite jest, but did many very kindly actions while he had the power.

We have next a lengthy sketch of Edmund Kean; and of how he caused Mr. Grattan's tragedy of "Ben Nazir" to be unmistakably damned. The author hints that he may try and resuscitate his drama, but we say, in the words of the author's late friend, Tom Moore,

Let it rest in the shade

Where, cold and forgotten, its ashes are laid.

We doubt very much whether all the Queen's horses and all the King's men could set the redoubted Saracen on his legs again.

Mr. Grattan's sketch of Kean is a very graphic one; and gives the reader a lively impression of the great actor's powers. The chapter on "American Diplomats" is also a very amusing one. "Kit Hughes," remembered yet by not a few living Londoners for his good nature and egregious vanity, makes an excellent foil to his successor at the Court of the Netherlands. "Hughes," according to his own account, "was in all places the observed of all observers, the *diplomate par excellence*, the very arbiter of all disputes of honour or of fact." Yet the model diplomatist is superseded by his ungrateful countrymen, and in his place is sent a thorough "down-easter," of the name of Preble, to counteract the influence of Sir Charles Bagot upon the King of the Netherlands, who had accepted the thankless office of arbiter in the question of the North-eastern boundary between England and the United States:

One fine morning, I forget in what month, the readers of "The News from Home," the English paper published in Brussels, were astounded by the following announcement:—

"His Excellency the Honourable William Pitt Preble, Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America to this Court, with h

family, his secretary, and suite, arrived last night by the diligence from Ghent, and put up at 'The Ram,' in the Chicken Market."

By the diligence! Put up!! at the Ram in the Chicken Market!!!—or (if the speakers spoke French), "Au Belier, Marché aux Poulets!!!"—were the exclamations uttered at all the fashionable breakfast-tables of the Parc or the Boulevard on that morning, as the daily sheet of *haut ton* intelligence was glanced at and wondered at.

"What beings! *Quelles créatures!* The Ram! *Au Belier!*" were echoed over and over again, in every possible intonation of astonishment and disgust, by the whole circle of "the best society." But if such was the general feeling, what must have been that of Mr. Hughes, the actual representative of the great, intelligent, high-minded, and independent civilization, refinement, and elegance, of (what he constantly assured everybody was) the most refined and most elegant people in the world?

Mr. Hughes calls upon his successor, and offers to introduce him to the lions of the place, animate and inanimate. Mr. Preble declines:

"Well, Sir," said Hughes, rather sharply, as he himself confessed, "whenever you make up your mind to set out for the Hague, I beg to say I shall hold myself disengaged to accompany you and present you to the king; and I have taken the trouble (with a strong emphasis) to order two carriages and post-horses to be held in readiness for you, your family, your secretary and suite."

"You hadn't ought to, Sir," replied Preble, with a dogged air and tone that set Hughes nearly frantic, "I have taken places for all in the diligence. We start to-day at noon; and I can see no necessity for your accompanying us. I have written to the king to tell him I am coming, and I therefore need no introduction."

"The diligence, Mr. Preble! Written to the king! No introduction! Really, Sir, I must—in the most friendly spirit—with the feelings of what is due to the dignity and respectability of our great republic—beg leave to expostulate with you. Sir, you are not acquainted with the customs of Europe—and cannot be expected to know what is expected from persons of your rank, age, or even of time in the diplomatic corps,"—which last word he took care to pronounce *corps*, not to puzzle the down-easter.

"You are mistaken, Mr. Hughes," was Preble's finishing reply. "I know my station and my duty to my country and myself. The first men in Maine, and indeed throughout the Union— you, Sir, may have forgotten the usages of our beloved country, or perhaps learned to despise them—they, Sir, think it no disgrace to travel in public vehicles, nor do I. What George Washington did and Andrew Jackson does, I guess any American minister may safely do—ay, Mr. Hughes, or any *charge* either. The Major, I am sure, agrees with me?"

"I perfectly agree wit de minister," said Davezac, in reply to Hughes's imploring look—the first time he had spoken during the interview; Mrs. Preble, the nurse, or the children not having opened their mouths at all.

"Good morning, gentlemen! Good morning, madam!" muttered Hughes, making a hasty bow and rushing from the room in utter disgust and despair. He left the house abruptly, bounced into the open air, told the story (word for word as I have told it) to the first fifteen persons he met—one of whom I was—so I betray no secret in retelling it; and there are plenty of living witnesses to confirm it, should Hughes's memory have proved treacherous before it failed altogether.

Here we close our somewhat lengthy quotations from the amusing volumes, or rather volume, before us (for we consider the first *hors de combat*), with the sincere hope that we may soon again meet Mr. Grattan in the fields of literature.

NEW NOVELS.

Leila Marston: a Tale. By SYDNEY ELLIS. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 308.

The Castleford Case. By FRANCES BROWNE. Hurst and Blackett. 3 vols. pp. 942.

THERE IS SO MUCH OF GOOD mixed with what is undoubtedly open to much objection in "*Leila Marston*," that we have little hesitation in judging it to be the maiden essay of a lady's pen. As to the sex of the author, although it is disguised under the fiction of a clergyman's robe, the angelic, spotless nature of the heroine's character, and the severity with which "those men" are dealt with, leaves us in little doubt. The *quasi*-narrator is supposed to be the vicar of Berrydale, and the heroine, Leila Marston (who is constantly referred to as "my little favourite"), is the daughter of a widower of property residing in the parish. When the story opens, Mr. Marston has contracted a *mésalliance* with the vulgar but handsome daughter of a fisherman in a neighbouring village. Leila highly disapproves of the second marriage; and, to avoid her stepmother's roof, marries her godfather, a certain Colonel St. John, who is considerably older than herself. This couple go abroad, and there Leila renews her acquaintance with a certain Sir Edward Corbyn, who had fascinated her at a ball in her maiden days. Cross old Colonel St. John grows out of humour with his wife, and is, to say the truth, rather rude upon more than one occasion. Sir Edward, on the contrary, is a duck of a man, looks on compassionately, pulls his handsome whiskers, and is, in short, extremely fascinating. Not that "my little favourite" does anything wrong, by any means. All she does is to fall in love with the whiskers, and to seclude herself in her room for a week, when Sir Edward (her husband's friend) dares to make a declaration of love to the wife. What ensues is not very clear. Sir Edward and Leila agree to "mutually forgive and forget the past;" but whether they succeed in doing so, or not, is left in a mist of doubt. The volume ends with several marriages, and other ways of disposing of subordinate personages.

The great forte of the authoress seems to us to be in personal description; though, to be candid, her pictures of the men let us a little too deeply into the secrets of her own private *penchants*. Jet-black hair is evidently a weakness with her, and any light-haired suitor who aspires to the favour of Sydney Ellis had better cut off his Hyacinthine locks forthwith, and betake himself incontinently to Truefit's for a wig emulating the raven's wing. Thus, we find that "Colonel St. John is about fifty years of age, and has been remarkably handsome, indeed still is so; but what was formerly jet-black hair is now iron-grey, and the lines of his features are becoming too marked for beauty. He is an extremely fine, well-made man." Similarly, Sir Edward Corbyn (the more or less Platonist) has a

profusion of hair and whisker *black*er than any raven's wing." This reminds us of the negro whose skin was so dark that charcoal made a white mark upon it. Like the Colonel, Sir Edward is also "well made." Even in the catalogue of female beauty Sydney Ellis does not admit light hair as an item. Mrs. Marston the second is plentifully endowed with "heavy masses of jet-black hair," and the heroine herself has nothing lighter than "bright dark brown hair."

If we ever entertained any doubt about the sex of the writer two passages would have solved it. The first narrates the first quarrel between "my little favourite" and her husband. It was all about *two little kittens*. Leila would play with them, so the Colonel rebuked her with making a fool of herself before the servant. Leila flares up:

"*Reubens see me making a fool of myself!*" repeated Leila, as if she could scarcely believe she had correctly heard what was said. "It will be a great piece of impertinence, I think, if he comments either mentally or verbally upon how his mistress may choose to amuse herself." And having spoken thus, with no small degree of *hauteur*, Leila took up the kittens and left the room. [To have a good cry, of course. But then follows this magnificent reflection.] A sense of strict justice was always a marked trait in my little favourite's character; and Colonel St. John's conduct had been so manifestly unjust that afternoon, that any girl of a less gentle temper would have rebelled vehemently.

The next passage, however, sets our mind at rest for ever, and solves every doubt.

What a vast influence women exercise in the world! I believe that if they could but agree touching any one subject, and act in unison about it, there is scarcely any amount of good or evil that they could not bring to pass. Fortunately it is, perhaps, for us *lords of creation*, [Oh! Miss; Would you?] that the fair sex generally are ignorant of the extent of their power; and fortunate likewise that there is not much probability of their ever agreeing or acting very decidedly in concert with each other.

The association of ideas may be a whimsical one, but we are irresistibly reminded of the wit who declared that, if all the fleas which had troubled his repose had chosen to act in concert, he had no doubt that they could have lifted him out of his bed bodily.

"The Castleford Case" is the history of a great variety of people whose lives are filled with many temptations; some of whom nobly withstand them, but others, and they are the greater number, succumb. The lesson that may be drawn from the story is the certain unhappiness resulting from a marriage contracted with interested motives, and the reverse when love and esteem on both sides form the foundation to such a step. There are incidents here to fill six volumes instead of three; but although of themselves these incidents are very exciting ones, still the authoress has not the skill of relating them in such a way as to carry the interest of the reader fully with her. On the whole it is very unevenly written; the people and their characters are described successfully enough, but when they begin to act and talk (although they do so in the tongues in which they were born, for we have the Scotch accent, the Irish brogue, and the Cockney dialect) we lose much of the reality of the personages, feel there is a failure, and recognise the result as laboured and unnatural. But, having these faults, the story and plots—for, indeed, there are two—are well imagined and quite possible.

Castleford Hall is a fine old country seat near Colchester, belonging to Sir George Windham, an extravagant squire, who spent more freely than justly, and when at his death his brother Richard succeeds to the estate he finds it embarrassed and deeply mortgaged. This brother is a widower, with three daughters and one son, the last heir in the direct line; they come to Castleford Hall, live as penuriously as their predecessors have lived extravagantly, manage to pay off the mortgages, and to provide marriage portions for their girls. Herbert Leiton, a distant branch of the family, stands next in succession to inherit Castleford Hall; his father was a fashionable physician in Saville-row, but lived up to his income, and, dying suddenly, left his widow and family with a bare sufficiency. Herbert, the only son, is not a hero to pass through the fire unscathed. Perhaps, like many of his fellows, under happier circumstances he might have been a better man; but on leaving college, after wasting much valuable time in choosing a profession, he determines to be an artist, and not possessing the talent requisite to make himself a successful one, and looking at his succession to the inheritance as too remote to be calculated on, he solves the weighty problem of how he, his mother, and four sisters, are to live more luxuriously, by taking the false step and marrying an heiress, whose money he loves and not herself. For two or three years matters flow on smoothly; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leiton settle in London; draw around them what is termed a literary circle, entertain this circle at dinners and at *soirées*; while the husband, finding it very easy to be generous with his wife's money, provides liberally for his mother and sisters; and so time glides peaceably away, much to the satisfaction of all parties, until the unlucky moment when Herbert Leiton meets with Jessie Monro. Jessie is very pretty and very young, in fact, a school-girl, under the care of a maiden aunt, who has adopted her and is bringing her up strictly, holding, as most elderly spinsters do, very rigid notions on the conduct of a young life. Herbert, who has never loved his wife, centres his first and strongest love on Jessie, so they walk together, talk art together, indulge in stolen interviews and clandestine correspondence; he calling love, friendship; and persuading her "there was no harm in it," until they are accidentally discovered by a cousin of Herbert's, who points out to them the error of their ways, and lectures them into a stricter sense of their duty. Both promise complete reformation; there is a very heartrending parting scene, where Herbert is forced into a written promise never to attempt to meet, or to write to Jessie again. In the meantime Richard Windham and his son have both died, and the money which was saved at the cost of so much privation and self-denial has all been swept away by the failure of the bank in which it was placed, and Herbert Leiton succeeds to Castleford Hall. He removes thither with his wife, and devotes himself assiduously to the improvement of his estate—enlarging, planting, and building, principally with her money. He works hard; his tenants are well cared for, both as to their spiritual welfare and temporal wants; and with his hands full in the midst of so much employment, he strives to forget Jessie Monro. But to forget so

pleasant a subject he finds no easy task; the forbidden fruit was too tempting; at any rate he reasons with himself there would be no harm in reading over some of her old letters, and for this purpose he locks himself up in his library, touches the secret spring of the portfolio where they lay concealed, and his eye rests on a glittering jewel, which he recognises, but too surely, as having fallen from out of one of his wife's rings. Secret springs and evasive answers have alike proved useless; his wife has discovered all. This happens one bright afternoon about Christmas-time, on the fourth anniversary of their wedding-day, when many guests are assembled at the old hall to celebrate the event. Herbert unlocks his study door, inquires for his wife, hears she is out, puts on his hat, and hurries out too. Dinner-time arrives; the master of the house returns late, just in time to dress, but the lady never returns at all. There is of course great consternation as the evening wears away at her non-appearance; a vigorous search is instituted, at which the husband assists most actively, her bonnet is discovered by the river side, the Stour is dragged, and a body is found, but in too mutilated a state to be identified with certainty, but as the probabilities lean to the supposition that it is that of the lost lady, it is buried with great pomp.

Herbert is a widower, but not a disconsolate one; the expiration of a few weeks finds him at Jessie's side again, and in a few months they are married. All goes merrily now they come to the Hall, a son and heir is born to them, and nothing seems lacking to fill up the measure of their happiness. Time flies on—two years glide away—and a breath is heard; from whence who can tell? Suspicions are whispered, the Hall has become haunted, the servants all leave, each with the same story of having seen a shadowy figure gliding about the dark passages, peeping in at windows and half-shut doors; the son and heir, at first a strong and healthy baby, is now a weakly terrified child, and, saddest of all, the pretty Jessie on Christmas-eve sees an apparition, which sends her into strong convulsions, from which when she recovers her reason is found to have fled. The dead body is disinterred, more carefully examined, and proved to be not that of the first Mrs. Leiton. Herbert is arrested and tried for the murder of his wife; there is a great trial; everybody believes him guilty, the reader included; evidence runs strong against him, and is nearly closed on both sides, when reprieve for a week is petitioned for and granted. When the trial is resumed, a ghastly-looking figure is handed into the witness-box, which is instantly recognised as the first Mrs. Leiton, and nobody is more astonished at the appearance of the dead alive than the prisoner himself. It was elicited, that on the discovery of Herbert's correspondence with Jessie, she had thirsted for revenge, and, "with that ignorance of business too common among women of all ranks," had imagined that if she disappeared her husband would be dispossessed of all her property, forgetting that he held a life interest in it. Finding out her mistake, with the connivance of a maiden aunt, who also owed a grudge to Herbert, she had contrived to haunt the Hall, and terrify its inmates. So Herbert Leiton is acquitted, only to find two mad wives on his hands. Interwoven with this strange romance is another still stranger. But for the trials of Annie Hope, the true heroine of the book, whose cloudy days only tend to make her virtues shine out brighter, and for the temptations of her steadfast lover Simon Frazer, the rich engineer's poor apprentice, who for the love of Annie refuses his master's daughter with 30,000*l.*, we must refer our readers to the "Castleford Case." The course of their lives is too winding and intricate to be chronicled here. As we remarked before, had there been fewer characters brought on the *tapis*, and those worked out more distinctly, the effect on our minds would have been clearer, more pleasing, and less barboiillé.

Personal Memoirs and Letters of Francis Peter Werry, Attaché to the British Embassies at St. Petersburg and Vienna in 1812-1815. Edited by his Daughter. (C. J. Skeet, pp. 298.)—These memoirs afford some pleasant reading, if not eminently instructive. Mr. Werry served for three years in the capacity of attaché of the English embassy at the Russian capital; and he appears to have been gifted with that best quality of an attaché, the capacity of behaving himself well without looking too deeply beneath the surface—to phrase it in his own words, he was "qualified *fully* as much for *society* as for *business*." The time that Mr. Werry was at St. Petersburg was, it should be remembered, the very period when Pozzo di Borgo was in the full tide of his activity as the diplomatic agent of Russia. England was then acting in the interest of that power by opposing France and oppressing Denmark. Mr. Werry says (under date of May 1813) that "the Danish minister here has laboured to infuse into the societies he frequents great acrimony against Great Britain for the conduct she had followed towards Denmark." As the bombardment of Copenhagen was not then forgotten, this, perhaps, is not so remarkable. But what is remarkable is, that even a subordinate in the English diplomatic service should be found holding such a tone as this, "I have found it very difficult to decide on the most advisable language to hold. I have consequently limited myself to observing that Russia at this period, in consequence of her triumphs, giving the great impulsion to the Continent, and acting in strict alliance with Great Britain, our Government could not feel itself authorised to conclude any treaty without the immediate knowledge and concurrence of the Emperor."

Foretelling Weather. Being a Description of a Newly-discovered Lunar Meteorology System. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N. (Longmans, pp. 21.)—As meteorology is now passing through the debatable land which lies between empiricism and science, we feel disposed to listen to any theorist who comes to us with any authority about the matter. Lieutenant Saxby has such authority; because not only does he hold an educational position of trust in her Majesty's navy, and is the author of some well-known and highly-approved works on mechanics and geometry, but he has upon various occasions proved, by the fulfilment of his predictions, a considerable amount of insight into the laws of the weather. Lieutenant Saxby's theory, which it is the object of this tractate to explain, is that the changes of the weather are mainly due to the influence of the moon. That luminary has really had so many very grave charges urged against her, that it is our perfect persuasion, were the man who is reputed to

occupy her to come down to earth, he would run imminent risk of being captured and tried at the Old Bailey as a criminal; and now, according to Lieutenant Saxby, every cyclone which visits our coasts and sweeps our vessels from the face of the ocean, with their precious cargoes and still more precious crews overboard, is to be laid at his door. "I have found (he says) that the moon never crosses the earth's equator, or reaches her position of stitial colure, without a marked disturbance of the atmosphere occurring at the same period." How this theory is worked out it is the object of this little tractate to explain, which it does in a very clear and intelligible manner.

The Revised Statute Book; Collection of the Public General Statutes relating to the United Kingdom passed in the 24th and 25th Vict., sess. 1861. With Titles of all the Statutes passed during the Session, and copious Index to Public Statutes. Edited by JAMES BIGG, Esq. (Westminster: Published by the Editor; sold by Waterlow and Sons, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 1005.)—We have before commented upon and approved of the plan followed by Mr. Bigg in editing and publishing a cheap, popular, and pocket edition of the statutes, which have been very appropriately termed "at large." The days when the legislative enactments of a reign could be compressed within the limits of a single volume have long since passed, and he may justly be considered a benefactor to his species (certainly to that part of them which has the misfortune to have anything to do with litigation) who will take the trouble of compressing all that it is important to know of the legislative acts of a single session within the compass of a handy volume. As a proof of the activity of Parliament last session—although there was a very general complaint that nothing was done of any real good to the nation—it may be mentioned that of "public general Acts" there were passed one hundred and thirty-four; of "local and personal Acts" two hundred and forty-nine; and of "private Acts" ten; making a grand total of legislative manifestations amounting to three hundred and ninety-three. Some printed correspondence which occupies this volume shows that Mr. Bigg has some cause of complaint against Lord Westbury and the Treasury authorities. It would appear that, on the 7th July, 1859, Mr. Bigg addressed a communication to the Treasury, suggesting the adoption of his plan as a Government scheme; that it was favourably reported of by the official to whom it was referred, and that a Treasury minute was based upon the same, which Mr. Bigg seems to consider as binding upon Government not to sanction the publication of a similar edition of the statutes by any other person. In spite of this, however, Mr. Bigg complains that such a publication is about to be sanctioned both by the Treasury and Lord Westbury, in contravention of his rights, and much to his detriment. As to this, we must confess that we cannot see how any individual can claim the exclusive right to publish the public Acts of Parliament in any particular form. Mr. Bigg's edition is, however, a very good one, and we can cordially echo the wish which he expresses in the preface, that the legal profession will render that profitable patronage which has been denied by other hands.

The World: Past, Present, and Future. By ANDREW PARK. (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. pp. 128.)—If rhyme makes poetry this little volume is filled with it, and if a blind fury at all things that are not Scottish, combined with an overweening nationality, make a modern Scotch poet, Mr. Andrew Park may take heart of grace and call himself one. Take, at haphazard, a single specimen of this gentleman's not very attractive style, both of thinking and writing. After a magnificent eulogy of "the days of old," and a picture drawn upon the grandest and most exaggerated scale of the happiness and prosperity of those classes who, as history proves, had not one pair of breeks to the hundred individuals, he sternly asks "What is life now?"

What is it now? a struggle and a strife,
In eking out a miserable life.
What is it now? I grieve, alas! to say—
Existence' wheels revolve the contrar' way!
Science and Arts, with all their boasted
skill,
Take every post which man was made to
fill;
Tumult and hurry tread each other's heel,
And hearts, once soft, grow hard as tem-
per'd steel;
There is no pause, no, not one hour's delay,
Round with the wheels, that those who can
may pay.

Do all things cheap, though vile Taxations
rise,
Till Poverty is clothed in rich disguise:
Get credit, borrow, do not do things small,
For Poverty's the greatest curse of all!
Keep free of Law, but never mind the rest—
For what is conscience to a harden'd breast?
Get all you can, and never mind the poor.
Yon liveried fool can keep them from the
door,—
Live, riot, and debauch without control.—
You've gain'd the World, what signifies the
soul?

It was not thus that Robert Burns wrote of the world. True poetry is ever hopeful and thankful.

Choice Poems and Lyrics. (Whittaker and Co. 1862. pp. 317.)—This handsome little volume contains poetical extracts from the works of one hundred and twenty-eight different authors—British and American. The extracts have for the most part been chosen with much care and taste, though we confess we have not been able to discover on what principle the several authors are arranged. Certain it is that this arrangement is not in chronological, nor even alphabetical, order. The compiler has wisely, we think, not hampered himself by laying down the rule that he must either quote the whole of a poem or pass it over altogether. Interspersed throughout these pages are to be found many poetical gems guarded by the law of copyright, but placed at the compiler's disposal by the liberality of the authors. We may add that the typography of the volume is very elegant.

Geology and its Teaching, especially as it Relates to the Development Theory as Propounded in "Vestiges of Creation," and Darwin's "Origin of Species." Reprinted from the *Leeds Express*. (London: Houlston and Wright. Leeds: J. Heaton and Sons. pp. 42.)—A well-expressed analysis of a subject which is occupying a large share of public attention, but upon which the public (through a plentiful lack of information) are but poorly fitted to form an opinion. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory had the writer in the *Leeds Express* arrived at some conclusion as to the conflicting arguments of the supporters and opponents of the "development theory;" but at any rate it speaks volumes for his modesty that he does not. Perhaps, after all, the best conclusion for the general public to arrive at is that to which the writer is brought by his reasoning, that "a good deal may be said on both sides."

An Index to "In Memoriam." (Edward Moxon. 1862. pp. 40.)—The title of this little work sufficiently explains itself. Admirers of Mr. Tennyson's most perfect poem will hail it with pleasure. "In Memoriam," indeed, from its somewhat disjointed character, is a poem an index to which will be especially acceptable. "The references," the compiler says, "have been made to sonnets and stanzas rather than to pages and lines, in order that the Index may be equally applicable to different editions of the poem."

The Mother's Picture Alphabet (S. W. Partridge) is one of the best pictorial alphabets we have ever seen. The title-page informs us that it is dedicated, by her Majesty's permission, to the Princess Beatrice, and it is quite worthy of the honour implied by that gracious permission. The engravings illustrating the letters are really fine specimens of drawing and wood engraving; each letter being represented by a graceful design embodying the various substantives beginning with the letters which are introduced into the poetical composition which accompanies each engraving. Thus, in the letter B (a very beautiful design, be it observed by the way) we have a Boy, reading a Bible, while others blow Bubbles, or watch a Balloon. Brambles, bearing Blackberries, ornament the design, with a Bee, a Butterfly, a Boat on a Beach, a pair of Bellows, a Brush, a Bell, a Bandbox, a Basket, a Bag, and a Broom. This association of the letter with beautiful drawings and objects designated by names of which that letter is the initial cannot fail to familiarise the child with its alphabet in a highly agreeable manner.

The Child's Picture Alphabet, by MARK WILSON, with 200 Illustrations, and The Child's Picture Primer, by the same, with 100 Illustrations (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—are two books written and illustrated upon a plan similar to the foregoing. The execution is in every respect commendable; but the attempt is not made upon so high a scale as that which is dedicated to the Princess Beatrice.

The Family Circle. By the Rev. ANDREW MORTON. (Greenock: John Morrison and Sons. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 295.)—The reverend writer of this wholesome little volume explains, in a very wise and tender manner, the relative duties and rights of the members of families. The essentials of a real home are clearly and feelingly defined, and the relative positions of husband, wife, father, mother, and child, are explained in language as graceful as it is truthful. The second part of the volume is devoted to a description of the family circle in its collective aspect and in various circumstances; as, the family circle in prosperity, adversity, dispersed, in the grave, and in eternity.

A handsome new illustrated edition has been issued of Mr. Dasent's excellent Selection from the Norse Tales, for the Use of Children. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.)

We have also received: The Last Missing Link; or, Should all the Laity, Men, Women, and Children, everywhere, Learn to Read the Scriptures in the Original Languages. With Reading in Fellowship, or Communio Sanctorum. (Cambridge: T. Dixon.)—George Francis Train, Unionist, on Thomas Colley Grattan, Secessionist. (John Adams Knight.)—The Church of the Future. By the Rev. P. Hatley Waddell. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—Tracts for Priests and People. No. XI.: The Spirit giveth Life. By the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—The Seizure of the Southern Commissioners considered with Reference to International Law, and to the Question of War or Peace. By P. Anstie Smith. (James Ridgway.)—No. V. of One Hundred Lectures of the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets, the Heathen Mythology, Oratory, and Elocution. By B. C. Jones (T. H. Lacy.)—Pastoral Letters on various Practical Subjects. No. IV.: The Christian realising the Second Coming of the Son of Man. By E. B. Ramsay, LL.D. (Edinburgh: Robert Grant and Son.)—Description of Edward Finch's Proposed Improvements in the Metropolis. (Effingham Wilson.)—The "Essays and Review" Examined on Principles of Common Sense. By "One who wishes to Ascertain what is the True Faith of a Christian." (Walton and Maberley.)—The Climate of Algiers in Reference to the Chronic Affections of the Chest. Being a Report of a Medical Mission to Algeria. By Prosper de Pietra Santa, M.D. (H. Ballière.)

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE PRESENT NUMBER of the Westminster Review contains an article which we have perused with the deepest interest, and which all Churchmen should read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. It is headed "The Religious Heresies of the Working Classes," and is really a revelation from the freethinking camp, and such a revelation as could only be made by those who have been much behind the scenes. We confess that we ourselves have derived considerable comfort from the perusal of this paper. We read, indeed, in it: "We have no wish to exaggerate or to sound an unnecessary alarm, but we have reason to know that at no time during the last twenty years has orthodox Christianity stood lower in working-class estimation than it does now. The party of extreme unbelief maintains three periodicals—the *Counsellor*, *Barker's Review*, and the *National Reformer*; the two former, representing the more tolerant, thoughtful, and reputable, and the latter the more thorough-going and violent section." Besides these papers, and half a dozen others, which are now defunct, "some half-score 'apostles' perambulate the country, hold discussions, water the old ground and break up new, devoting themselves with obstinate, yet, so far as we can learn, honest enthusiasm, to the preaching of negations." These modern apostles, we are by no means sorry to hear, are, after all, not very successful. "Permanent organisation," adds the reviewer, "seems an impossibility for secularists. They criticise and destroy, and nothing more. Often do the captains lament the want of *esprit de corps*, and the tendency to disband without leave, that prevail, the men being easily persuaded to enlist, and soon deserting." It were much to be wished that good men, in their ultra-zeal, would not exaggerate the success of these "half-score apostles," who "plough and sow," and "criticise and destroy," with such unavailing industry. A note of the Westminster reviewer runs thus:

While these statistics of circulation and organisation give in themselves an inadequate idea of the strength of Secularism, the random assertions of orthodox writers materially overrate it. The author of "The Book and its Story," with the natural exaggeration of fear, calculates that of "infidel and atheistic publications there are annually issued 12,824,200 copies." In a similar spirit, the Rev. J. E. Blakeney, a Sheffield incumbent, according to a report in the *Birkenhead Advertiser* of a sermon in the latter town, says that the majority of the people of Sheffield support infidelity; and that the people of Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham are in the same condition. These two modest authorities evidently count as infidels all persons who differ from themselves.

The statistics of the atheistic publications given in these pages—and, as we said before, they come from a very reliable source—are extremely interesting, and, on the whole, satisfactory in showing that the evil is by no means so great as many are inclined to think. The essay on "Religious Heresies" is the *pièce de résistance* of the number, and deserves careful and wide perusal. The works of the Danish poet, Oehlenschläger are carefully and appreciatively reviewed. An essay "On Translating Homer" comes to the very sound but, we fear to English readers, not consolatory conclusion, that Homer, to be thoroughly enjoyed, must be studied in the original. "Popular Education in Prussia," "The American Belligerents," and "Income Tax Reform" make up a more than usually interesting number of the Westminster.

The Popular Science Review (Robert Hardwicke), edited by JAMES SAMUELSON, the Author of those well-written little volumes on "The Earthworm and House-fly," and "The Honey-bee," is a new comer of much promise. There is no better proof of the rapid spread of scientific studies through every class of the community than the number and popularity of the scientific periodicals now in existence. The Popular Science Review, the second number of which is before us, bids fair to take high rank among these. Among its able contributors it numbers Professor Ansted (who, in an interesting article on "Caverns," utilises his recent "Week's Imprisonment" in the curious and beautiful island, Serk), Mr. Gosse, Dr. Lankester, Messrs. J. E. Sowerby, and G. H. Lewes.

We have also received: The Assurance Magazine and Journal of the Institute of Actuaries.—The Threepenny Magazine.—The Northern Monthio: a Magazine of Religion and Literature, Science and Art.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Dictation Exercises. By ELIZABETH M. SEWELL, Author of "Amy Herbert," &c. Longmans. 1862. pp. 72.

THE SEVENTY-TWO PAGES of this handy little brochure deserve attentive study by all young learners who would wish to spell correctly at the earliest date and with the greatest amount of ease to themselves. We need hardly say that, to candidates for employment in the Civil Service correct spelling is the most indispensable of all qualifications, and at the same time the one in which most failures take place. We hardly agree with Miss Sewell in thinking that every one without exception can spell correctly. We ourselves know a very eminent mathematician who cannot by any possibility write ten lines of English without at least one blunder. We are afraid his case is incurable, as he has taken abundance of physick in the shape of quack-teacher's nostrums, spelling-books, dictation cards, &c. Miss Sewell very truly says: "Above all things, in teaching spelling, the sight of a word wrongly spelt should as much as possible be avoided. Exercises containing erroneous spelling are very undesirable; since every time a word misspelt is placed before the eye, it leaves an impression which serves to confuse the child on future occasions." We may add that "exercises containing erroneous spelling" are extremely unfair tests of young lads' knowledge. Few but apt philologists can recover their verbal bearings after reading half a score of lines misspelt by an ingenious examiner.

A Key to Arithmetical Examples for Home and School Use. Part I. By WILLIAM DAVIS, B.A., One of the British and Foreign School Society's Inspectors. (Longmans. 1861. pp. 87.)—This little manual contains answers to upwards of 5000 of the leading questions to Mr. Davis's "Arithmetical Examples." It will be serviceable to the teachers of elementary schools and classes.

The fourth number of the Museum is equal to the best of its predecessors; and, if the general excellence of the series be taken into consideration, this is no small praise. The conductors of the Museum set out with the determination that their periodical should be, in its general characteristics, practical; that it should be rather the organ for the scholar who is occupied in teaching than in learned study. This determination was, we have no doubt, a wise one; but it ought not to be carried too far. It is undeniable, however, that the present number of the periodical before us (and to a great extent the past numbers as well) has comparatively few attractions for the general scholar. It savours a little too much—in saying this we deprecate all offence—of the school and the class-room—"hic, hæc, hoc," and *et cetera*. The essays in it, indeed, which relate to school subject, are, on the whole, very well written and very suggestive; but we confess we should be sorry to see the Museum degenerate into a class publication; and we think a sop should be thrown, not only to the general reader, but to the old University man, who still retains an interest in his classical studies. For instance, let him have occasional papers on modern Latin and Greek verse translation, as practised in our Universities and great English public schools—(we do not mean a discussion as to its utility, but a careful criticism of specimens)—suggestions of fresh renderings for disputed passages, corrections of corrupt passages, but only

when probable or extremely ingenious. These, and the like, would be read with interest by others besides schoolmasters. We offer these suggestions in all deference to the proprietors of the *Museum*, and in the hope that their magazine will live and flourish. There is, in the present number, only one article which will attract the general reader, that on "Geoffrey Chaucer," by Mr. Alexander Smith. Perhaps we might add Mr. Dalgleish's "Ascham and his Scholemaster." The articles bearing on strictly educational subjects are, Modern Latin, a Basis of Instruction, by Professor F. W. Newman (a most valuable paper); Privy Council Legislation; On Teaching Economics in Schools; On Teaching Arithmetic; Natural History in Home Education; Collective Lessons and their Preparation; The Scottish Universities Commission; Teachers and the Revised Code. Eight articles out of ten on teaching, savour, we must say, somewhat of "tousjours perdrix."

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY have made a donation of fifty guineas in aid of the fund for the enlargement of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill.

The installation of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge took place at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, yesterday (Friday, the 17th), at two o'clock p.m. The members of the Senate who desired to be present met at the Burlington Hotel before proceeding to the Duke's residence.

Oxford.—In a Congregation holden on Tuesday morning (being the first day of Hilary or Lent Term), the following degrees were conferred: Masters of Arts—Rev. Edward Brace Martin, Exeter College; Rev. John Wharton, Queen's College; Stephen H. Fox Nicholl, St. John's College; Rev. George Henry Stanton, Rev. Charles George Hutchins, and John R. Pursell, Magdalen Hall; Rev. Edgar Morton Acocck, Magdalen College. Although term commenced this day, the members of the various colleges and halls do not meet to reside until Saturday, the 25th inst., and in a few instances not until Saturday, Feb. 1; so that it will not be what is generally understood as full term until the following week. In consequence of the absence of public examinations, Lent Term will, as compared with Michaelmas, Easter, and Act Terms, be a thin one.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

EXETER HALL.—Slight thinkers not unnaturally imagine that the repertoire of the Sacred Harmonic Society is anything but an extensive and wealthy one, seeing upon how few bells the changes are so commonly rung. "Messiah," "Elijah," and "Creation," have for a long time past formed the staple articles of production. "Israel" occasionally turns up, and a composite bill is sometimes put forth; but neither Handel nor Mendelssohn figure very often, excepting in the oratorios cited. The general idea for this contracted line of procedure is, that scarcely any other would in a pecuniary sense be attended with success; the more's the pity, considering how much magnificent thought slumbers on the shelves of this, one of the most renowned societies in Europe. Usually, "Creation" is allowed to hybernate undisturbed, or, until at least some evidences of spring are manifest; but the Sacred Harmonic Committee of Management, always having a sharp eye to business, took time by the forelock, introduced "Papa" Haydn on the 10th inst., and made a most successful venture, for the spacious hall was filled to overflowing. "Creation" will doubtless live for ever—its author intended it "to last for a long time." But its charm lies rather in the freshness of its melodies and the brilliancy of its playful instrumentation, than in the sublimity of its choruses, wherein Handel wields the strength of a giant, and whom Mendelssohn has imitated with rich and unprecedented devices of orchestration. Mr. Sims Reeves sang the music allotted to *Uriel*, in his usual chaste and highly accomplished style; and Sig. Belletti did full justice in representing *Raphael*; the other angel was found in Mlle. Parepa, who appeared quite at home in warbling the melodies which form so attractive a feature in the story that *Gabriel* is commissioned to relate. The happiness of the proto-mortals, *Adam* and *Eve*, which occupies the third part, and which is usually represented by two fresh artistes, devolved upon Mlle. Parepa and Sig. Belletti. Several attempts were made for repetitions of favourite pieces, but they ended in failure, as the singers one and all declined to mar the design of a work by lengthening the songs to double the extent of the author's intention.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—After a short interregnum, the director of the Monday Popular Concerts summoned his friends again on the 13th inst. Despite the apparent backwardness on the part of the general public to patronize musical entertainments on a broad scale, the attendance of Monday evening last seemed to betoken a strong desire to countenance and support an undertaking really entitled to consideration. The programme issued contained novelties, while two instrumental executants of great celebrity appeared for the first time this season. A glance at the following will give a tolerably correct estimate of the general character of this as well as of other Monday meetings under Mr. Arthur Chappel's supervision.

PART 1.

Quartet in E minor, Op. 45, for two violins, viola, and violoncello Spohr
MM. Sinton, Ries, Webb, and Piatti.
Song—"Divinites du Styx" ("Alceste") Gluck
Madame Sinton Dolby.
Song—"Name the glad day" Dussek
Miss Banks.
Sonata in E flat, Op. 81, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour" Beethoven
Mr. Charles Hallé.

PART 2.

Sonata in F major, for pianoforte and violoncello Beethoven
Mr. Charles Hallé and Sig. Piatti.
Song—"A fireside song" Wallace
Madame Sinton Dolby.
Song—"Never forget" G. A. Macfarren
Miss Banks.
Trio in G major, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello Haydn
MM. Charles Hallé, Sinton, and Piatti.

The quartet is but little known in England, although familiar on the Continent. It belongs, in fact, to the class which Spohr himself denominates *quatuors brillans*, and is designed to give to the first violin, solo parts. Quartets in general are not intended that one instrument should exclusively predominate, but that each should enter into the spirit of the composer, and delineate it accordingly; and this school of composition is decidedly preferable to the more modern kind, of which the E minor is a tolerably fair example. Gluck's song, which immediately followed the applause consequent upon the exquisite rendering of Spohr's chamber music, fell tamely on the ear, although it is said that the opera whence it is taken has been recently revived with wonderful success at the Académie Impériale in Paris. But then it had Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia for its heroine; and the difference between the two singers of the same character in the opera is great indeed. The sonata in E flat, though one of extreme difficulty, abounds with charming thoughts and daring devices, while the sonata in F by the same composer is beauty itself. Of the character of Haydn's trio we have spoken before, suffice it to say that every note was most greedily devoured. Wallace's song was asked for repetition, and the request was readily complied with; the call was unwise, and the compliance scarcely less so, for neither in the song itself nor the singing thereof could be discovered sufficient merit by the bulk of the audience to justify a stoppage of the onward flow of the stream. Mr. Benedict accompanied the vocal music with his usual tact and ability.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, a comedietta, adapted from the French by Mr. Cheltnam, has been produced, under the title of "Slowtop's Engagements." The original piece is "Les Serments d'Honneur." The idea upon which the trifle is based is of the slightest. A man finding himself in a strange greatcoat with a memorandum-book in the pocket, resolves to keep the engagements noted therein. *Voilà tout?* Of course, such a plot might be worked out in an indefinite number of ways. Here it is worked out humorously enough, and gives ample scope for some very good farce acting on the parts of Mr. H. Neville, Mr. Horace Wigan, and Mrs. Emden.

Additional subscriptions to Mr. Halliwell's Shakespeare Fund have been announced, to the amount of 230*l*.

The celebrated Liszt, who is wintering at Rome, has just terminated an oratorio entitled "Santa Elisabetta."

We regret to find that we were guilty of a mistake in attributing the authorship of the opening of the pantomime at Covent Garden to Mr. J. V. Bridgeman, the author being Mr. Maddison Morton. We have been so accustomed to connect Mr. Bridgeman's name with comic writings of high merit, that the mistake is not quite unaccountable.

At the Strand Theatre a pleasant little farce of native origin, has been produced under the title of "John Smith." It is by Mr. W. Hancock. The plot turns upon an *imbroglio* arising out of personal identity, and the weight of acting falls upon Mr. Ray and Miss Levine, who are both well able to sustain it.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE MONUMENT to be raised in the metropolis to the memory of the late Prince Consort, should in every respect be a work worthy of its purpose. It will fairly put us upon our trial in sculptural art, and it is to be hoped this time, at any rate, a competition will produce a design that will entirely realise the expectations of the nation, and merit the fullest approval of those who are admitted to be authorities in art. We have no misgiving upon the subject, provided the design and the execution are left without interference to the sculptor who may be deemed capable of the great work and equal to the occasion. That such a man is to be found amongst us, even though the monument to the Great Duke has not yet been raised, is our firm opinion. But the precise kind of monument is a question which may fairly occupy a committee of taste, and it will, of course, depend much upon the amount subscribed. In such a case, however, unquestionably the Government would not allow a noble and grand design to be pared down to dimensions to be measured by the subscriptions. This would be an ineffable meanness which the nation would be the first to cry out against. As to the idea which is getting into vogue, of raising useful monuments, we cordially enter into the admirable remarks of the Bishop of London at the Mansion House meeting: "As to the particular course which our sympathy is called to take in the matter, I presume it is intended that we shall have a monument which shall speak but of one thing—a monument which shall speak of our great sorrow—sorrow caused by the real worth of him whom we are lamenting. No doubt, it has been customary of late to give some sort of secondary utility to the monuments which we raise; but I think we shall be wise not to do that on this occasion. It will be better, as far as my judgment goes, that it should be a monument, and a monument alone. My belief is, that if we are to look to utility, nothing will be found more useful than a simple monument, which shall proclaim to this nation how we love and honour the memory of him whom we have so much cause to love and honour. Look through the monuments that are erected in this metropolis and throughout the land; I doubt whether any one of them, great as were the men whom they commemorate, will be found more really useful than that which we seek this day to inaugurate."

For the statue of Goldsmith, by Mr. Foley, R.A., of which we gave a brief description some weeks back, it appears about 200*l*. is required to complete the subscription. At a lecture upon "Oliver Goldsmith, his Friends and his Critics," given by Mr. Whiteside in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, Lord Carlisle stated this, and proposed a statue of Edmund Burke should stand in company with Goldsmith. The Lord-Lieutenant also said that he wanted "to set the Irish people upon erecting other statues to other worthies." The Irish are certainly not insensitive to the honours of the Forum, and there would be no difficulty in finding the men for the statues—the only question is to find the statues for the heroes. Perhaps the new Secretary may find it possible to make a grant from the Saxon treasury for the purpose, provided it would be acceptable.

In reference to the place for Mr. Durham's fine heroic statue of the Queen, which was designed to surmount the memorial monument of the Great Exhibition of '51, Major-Gen. Bruce has written to the committee of the memorial that "It will be his Royal Highness's earnest desire to find a proper site, in the neighbourhood of the memorial to the Great Exhibition of 1851, for the erection of this statue. His Royal Highness, however, feels that at his age he is but little competent to decide upon a question of this character, which seems to him to be one of great importance. His Royal Highness will anxiously seek the best advice and the most valuable opinions upon the subject."

Wellington College, under the patronage of the late Prince Consort, has already the nucleus of a Wellington gallery of eminent men connected in some way with the Duke. There are about fifty busts and eight bronze statues—one of Blucher, presented by the Prince; a copy of the statue by Rauch; the others are by Mr. Theed. The gift of these statues and busts was procured by the personal exertions of the Prince Albert.

A rumour is gaining ground in the world of art that George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., is to be made a baronet on the same day that beholds the elevation of Mr. Wentworth Dilke to that honour. This, it is conceived, is but a fit and proper compliment to the dignity of art-journalism, and may be taken as a proof that her Majesty's advisers do not neglect the interests of the Fine Arts in their present enthusiasm for the glory of Literature.

The Manchester Academy of Fine Arts appears to be flourishing fairly; the number of members is on the increase. The pictures exhibited find purchasers—last year to the amount of 5000*l.*, and this year, under the depressed state of cotton, to 1800*l.*, but this sum would be raised by the selection of the Manchester Art Union prize holders. The visitors averaged 600 daily while the exhibition was open.

The discovery of an old fresco of the fourteenth century at the Church of Turriff, in Scotland, ought rather to have been called a destruction of a fresco; for it was almost immediately destroyed after some wretched sketches had been made of it. It turns out that the head iconoclast, Mr. Duncan, mason, recollects a picture of the Madonna being similarly defaced, and his father told him of one of the Apostles in a bay of a window which has also disappeared. This worthy predicted the finding, and as there are two other window bays bricked up, he thinks it might be worth while to examine these. Certainly it would; but if it is done, it is to be hoped that some one not of the Goths and Vandals will be present to save the pictures.

A crystal palace for Paris is, we observe, offered to the notice of the Parisian capitalists by a company—*société anonyme*—amongst the directors of which are Mr. Farquhar, one of the principal shareholders of the Sydenham Palace; with Mr. S. Beale, M.P., and Mr. Jackson, M.P.; Sir Joseph Paxton being the architect-in-chief, and Mr. Brassey contractor-general. The site named is in the Bois de Boulogne. Besides a vast nave for exhibiting works of fine art, manufacture, and horticulture, magnificent halls will be built for public entertainments, balls, concerts, art festivals, and grand social and literary *réunions*, "worthy of the advancement of the age."

The *Art Journal* enters upon its new series with spirit and signs of renewed vitality, with a greater variety of subjects than in former numbers. A paper on old Derby china, by Mr. Jewitt, represents the department of art manufacture in the journal; while a pleasant account of the Florence sculptors' doings, by Theodosia Trollope; and a similar paper about Michael Angelo's house, which is arranged as a show-place at Florence, by Mr. Fairholt; and a disquisition upon the portraiture of historical painting, form the more important matter interesting to the art student. Mr. Dafforne continues his illustrated contributions upon the great painters and their works, with the first chapter on Rubens; the pictures chosen for engraving being the famous Crucifixion, at Antwerp, the St. Christopher, and The Hermit, with a portrait of the great man "arranged" after the French style of decorative art. By the same writer, also, we have the fifty-eighth of the series illustrating British artists, in the works of the late A. E. Chalon, R.A. The chief engraving is an admirable copy of Turner's "Crossing the Brook," in the National Gallery, by W. Richardson.

Two portraits have lately been issued which will be eagerly sought after by those who love to look upon the lineaments of great men faithfully recorded. Photography, that all but magic art, which defies all question as to the fidelity of its works, has had a hand in both of them—though not precisely to an equal extent. The first is an exquisite photograph of the late Prince Consort by Mr. Mayall. It was taken, and, if we are not mistaken, was published some short time back. The printings are, however, exceedingly fresh and good, and are issued with a black border appropriate to the occasion. The portrait is an exceedingly happy one, and represents the countenance of the Prince in thoughtful and dignified repose. The attitude chosen is a sitting one, and the countenance is given in profile. So much for the likeness of a great man dead. The other is of a great man living—Charles Dickens. It is an admirable lithograph, drawn by R. I. Lane, A.R.A., after a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street. The portrait is delightfully truthful; the earnest, bright, good-humoured face; the flashing, eager eyes; the powerful forehead, and the bright, wavy hair above, are all faithful characteristics of the original. The work is creditable alike to the excellent photographers who supplied the basis of the likeness and to the draughtsman whose clever pencil has transferred the pleasing lineaments to the stone.

A preposterous proposal has been made to bring an Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria to surmount a monument to the late Prince Consort. Apart from the absurd incongruity of applying such an object to the purpose, the expense of removal would be greater than the cost of a magnificent work of art from some of our great sculptors. This obelisk, which goes by the name of Cleopatra's Needle, was given to the British nation, one might suppose as a joke, by the famous Mehemet Ali some years ago; and when all the wonders of the world were being brought to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, it was proposed by Mr. Anderson, a director of the Palace and of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, that this fine Egyptian monolith should be added to the collection, as the Government would be very willing to allow it to stand in the grounds of the Palace.

The cost was then estimated with the view of undertaking the removal, but as it could not be brought under 7000*l.*, the scheme was abandoned. Mr. Galloway writes to the *Times* that the obelisk is much defaced, and on this account not worth the 10,000*l.* at which he estimates the cost of removal. But then Mr. David Roberts, the Academician, who is tolerably familiar with Egypt, answers that the decayed obelisk is another one.

Most interesting discoveries are being made by the excavations carried on from time to time at Rome. Besides the catacombs, from which so many precious relics of early Christian art have been recovered, now preserved amongst the treasures of the Vatican, there are the ruins of the old basilicas upon which the existing churches have been built. Beneath the Basilica of St. Clement is the ancient basilica, with some of its verde antique columns still standing embedded in earth, and the niches of its walls painted with frescoes of Christ, the Virgin and Child, St. Peter, the Sacrifice of Isaac, &c. The more recent excavations have brought to light vaults built of old tufa in enormous blocks, worked in the fashion of the old Roman Regal period. Upon these again are parts of the stone masonry of the Republic, and then the stone flooring of the original basilica, of the still later time of the Emperors, where other parts of fresco are visible. In what was once the nave, was discovered a large painting in three compartments; the upper one containing four full-length figures representing Linus, Clemens, Petrus, and Cletus. The middle is filled by a full-length of Clement in the act of blessing, on his left a woman called Teodora, and a blind man being led to St. Clement. On the lower compartment are several figures in action. The first, Albertel, is raising a column with a lever, while two men pull at a rope. A man overlooks the work with upraised arm, and there is an inscription: "Duritiam cordis saxa trare meruisti." The colour is said to be as fresh as if just painted, and the pictures are in a style which belongs to a time when the Christian Church emerged from the Catacombs. These invaluable works of art of a time with which so many events in art and religion are connected, will be viewed with the deepest interest. They are carefully protected by the prior of the Monastery of St. Clement, and the pictures have been faithfully copied by some of the fraternity.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a general meeting held on Saturday, Jan. 11th, Lord Strangford, Pres., in the chair, the Hon. Robt. Curzon was elected a resident, and Capt. James Puckle a non-resident member of the Society. Besides valuable donations to the library from various sources, a variety of gold, silver, and copper coins were presented to the museum by A. A. Roberts and Thos. Ogilvy, Esqs. The former gentleman also presented an antique carved stone cup, and two ancient inscribed copper plates, which were dug up in the neighbourhood of Hassan-Abdal, near Rawul-Pindee, in the Punjab. From a first examination by E. Norris, Esq., and Sir H. Rawlinson, these plates are found to be inscribed in the so-called Bactrian (or Cabul) characters, formed of small sunk dots, similarly to those found in the Manikyala Tope, which have not yet been satisfactorily read and explained. They are valuable, then, as affording to scholars more copious materials for study. One plate contains five lines, the second, four; and in this second plate the word Takhasila (Taxila) is read. That city has been supposed by some to have stood on the site of Manikyala; but Sir H. Rawlinson prefers to assign the true site to Hassan-Abdal, situated in a fertile plain, whereas Manikyala stands where a city never could have flourished. Many other words are clearly legible on the plates, but no definite meaning to the inscriptions is yet assigned. An impression from a seal in ancient Phœnician characters, presented by Niven Moore, Esq., British Consul-General at Beyrut, was lately presented. The word Ba'l is patent, and that of Melkart is probable, but in the rest of the short inscription letters of unusual form occur, and render the reading very difficult.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—January 8th; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. The chairman expressed, on the part of the officers and council of the Association, at this the first meeting for the year, their deep and unfeigned regret, in which every member of the body participated, for the decease of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. By this event the nation had sustained an irreparable loss, and in particular those associations having for their object the promotion of art, researches into and elucidation of its history. The distinguished and refined taste of his late Royal Highness, his zeal and ardent exertions in promotion of all objects calculated to extend learning, advance the civilization of man, elevate his character, and relieve distress, had endeared him to every Englishman; and it would not be possible to select any individual capable of supplying his place in any one of the varied objects to which he had directed his attention. The possession of such talent and power, which qualified him not only to embrace minutiae, but also to generalise them, was alone the attribute of special genius, and served to increase our sorrow for his loss. The Association had enjoyed the honour of his Royal Highness's patronage at their congress held in 1855, at the Isle of Wight; and it had also received from his Royal Highness a donation to the funds, to aid in the illustration of the antiquities of that locality. Of these services the Association would ever entertain the most lively sense of gratitude. No less sincerely do the members of the Association sympathise with her Most Gracious Majesty in her profound sorrow for the loss of such distinguished excellence, and pray the Almighty Disposer of events to sustain her under so great an infliction. The following were elected Associates: R. N. Philipps, Esq., F.S.A., of Broom Hall, York, and the Hall Staircase, Temple; Arthur Shute, Esq., Liverpool; Thos. Shapter, M.D., Exeter; Wm. Poole King, Esq., Clifton; and Charles Pearce, Esq., Grove-hill, Camberwell. Thanks were voted for various presents from the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Art-Union Canadian Institute, Mr. Fulcher, and Mr. Hillary Davies, the latter being a plan of the discoveries made at Uriconium during the past year. Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated a letter he had received, together with a copy of the *Worcester Herald*, relating further particulars of the discovery made at Worcester Cathedral, and of which an account

had been sent to the previous meeting by the Dean of Worcester. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Pettigrew alluded to and produced a drawing of the leaden coffin of Dr. Wm. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, at Hempstead, Essex, which is in the human form. These he stated belonged to the seventeenth century. Drawings are promised by the architect of the discoveries at the cathedral. Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited three early seals in the possession of the corporation of Canterbury, and gave a particular description of them. They were of the Major, or Custas, of the City, the Seal for the Recognizance of Debtors, and one of the Baptism of the Saviour, probably belonging to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist or Northgate Hospital. Dr. Kendrick exhibited an impression of the seal of Roger-Porter of the Castle of Exeter. Mr. Gidley, Town Clerk of Exeter, exhibited impressions of three seals of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Corporation, being the Civic Seal, the seal of the Mayor, and the Seal for the Recognizance of Debts. Mr. T. G. Norris, of Exeter, also exhibited impressions of two seals of the fifteenth century belonging to Exeter—that of the College of Vicars Choral, and of Thomas Dene, the last prior of St. James's Abbey. Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes on Roman remains found in Exeter, and alluded to the penates discovered in 1778, upon which a paper was read by Mr. Pettigrew at the late congress. The bronze penates were laid upon the table, being two of Mercury, one of Mars, one of Ceres, and another of Apollo. Mr. P. Orlando Hutchinson sent a drawing of a bronze celt, found with many others in a tumulus five miles north east of Sidmouth, "The Stone Barrow Plot," completely levelled in October last. Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited an oval ivory miniature of Queen Elizabeth, supposed to be by Zuccherro. Mr. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., produced two miniatures of the Queen, by Isaac Oliver and Hilliard (?), both from Dr. Mead's collection. Mr. Cuming exhibited a bronze medallion of the same, of fine workmanship, probably by Hilliard. Mr. Bohn, a beautiful and highly-finished miniature of Elizabeth, by Vertue, and another on copper in oil, together with portraits of Mary, and a large silver chasing of the latter, having a date of 1580. Mr. Charles Ainslie exhibited a sovereign of Elizabeth, issued in the forty-third year of her reign, found in December last among the debris of a house in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a curious and interesting paper by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, being illustrations of domestic manners during the reign of Edward I., which gave rise to an extended conversation. The paper will be printed in the next number of the journal.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. British Architects. 8. Mr. Henry Roberts, "On the Essentials of a Healthy Dwelling, and the extension of its benefits to the Labouring Population." Medical. 8j.
- TUES. Statistical. 8. Mr. F. Hendrik, "On the Statistics of Sweden." Royal Institution. 3. Mr. John Marshall, "On the Physiology of the Senses." Civil Engineers. 8. Renewed Discussion upon Mr. Bailey Denton's Paper, "On the Discharge from Under-drainage, &c." and, if time permits, Mr. Joseph D.A. Samuda, "On the Form and Materials for Iron-plated Ships, and the points requiring attention in their construction." Pathological. 8.
- WED. British Archaeological. 8j. 1. Mr. Planché, "On a Tomb with Armorial Bearings, at Albrington, Salop." 2. Mr. Moore, "Discovery of a Roman Villa at West Coker, Somersetshire." Geological. 8. 1. Mr. James Wyatt, F.G.S., "On the further discovery of Flint Implements in Gravel near Bedford." 2. Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.G.S., "On the Hyena-den at Wokey Hole, near Wells." 3. Rev. W. Lister, F.G.S., "On the Drift containing Arctic Shells and other Fossil Remains, in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton." Society of Arts. 8. Mr. M. D. Wyatt, "On the Present Aspect of the Fine and Decorative Arts in Italy, with special reference to the recent Exhibition in Florence." Royal Society of Literature. 4j.

- THURS. Royal Institution. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Heat." Royal. 8j. Antiquaries. 8j. Philological. 8.
- FRIDAY Royal Institution. 8. Professor Rolleston, "On the Affinities and Differences between the Brain of Man and the Brains of Certain Animals." SAT. Royal Institution. 3. Rev. A. J. D'Orsey, "On the English Language." Asiatic. 8. Royal Botanic. 8j.

MISCELLANEA.

LADY BYRON, the widow of the poet, having died about a year and a half ago, a tablet has been erected to her memory in the Red Lodge, Reformatory, at Bristol, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Anne Isabella Noel, Dowager Lady Byron, who, ever devoting the many talents entrusted to her to the service of her Master, purchased these premises in September, 1854, for the purpose of rescuing young girls from sin and misery, and bringing them back to the paths of holiness. She was born May 17, 1792, and departed this life May 16, 1860, faithful unto death." It is difficult to read this record of charitable deeds without recalling to memory poor Byron's bitter lines:—

What matter the pangs of the husband and father,
Though his sorrows in exile be great or be small,
So the Pharisee's glories around her she gather,
As the saint patronises her Charity Ball?

Like many excellent and well-meaning women, the late Lady Byron spent so much of her charity upon the public, that much too little of it was left for home use.

Last week a curious hoax was played off upon an esteemed daily contemporary, whose conductors seem, upon more than one occasion, to have been afflicted with the Scotchman's proverbial inability to understand a joke. A correspondent, under the signature of "Pax," wrote from Southampton with information that "an engagement will take place in Southampton Waters, next Sabbath morning between the Federal States' steamer-corvette *Tuscarora*, and the Confederate States' war steamer. *Nashville*. Club men are talking of running down to witness the novel fight instead of going to Church." This beautiful specimen of the canard was printed in due course, with an editorial aspiration that "Surely our government will interfere and prevent the intended unseemly and savage scene."

The Garrick Club, a fraternity long celebrated for its connection with literature and the arts, is about to enlarge its limits. Grown too large for the present house in King-street, it is about to build a larger mansion in the piece of ground on the south-west side of the new street from King-street to Long-acre.

On Monday night, at eight o'clock, Mr. David Urquhart will deliver an address at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, "On International Law, as bearing on the Contest in the United States and the Declaration of Paris," showing that the effect of that declaration will be to deprive England of the means of defending her own shores—to render her navy inoperative for purposes of war, and be the accomplishment of the aim of the 'armed neutrality' of 1780, broken then by England through the exercise of the 'right of search.' At a time when so many various opinions are being freely scattered about by persons who never studied international law, or so much as thought about it before the last few weeks, it will be a privilege to hear an exposition of this most intricate subject from the lips of one of the very few men who have spent their lives in sounding its depths and exploring its mazes.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

THREE MORE VOLUMES of Mrs. Delany's Autobiography and Correspondence are as welcome as they are bulky. Dean Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury advance into a second volume, comprising the Anglo-Norman period. Sir George Cornewall Lewis's Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients will continue a most interesting and learned discussion, to which Mr. Grote recently contributed a pamphlet. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s elegant quarto, containing 100 stereoscopic photographs, taken by Mr. Francis Frith in Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, and described by Mr. Joseph Bonomi and Mr. Samuel Sharpe, ought to have been out at Christmas, but will stand good for any season. Mr. R. H. Patterson collects into a volume a series of Essays in History and Art, about which we have heard some words which excite expectation. The Rev. Dr. Steere has produced a new edition of the Sermons and Remains of Bishop Butler, including some fragments of Butler's never before published. A volume of Sermons on Gospel Contrasts and Parallels, by the late Rev. Andrew Gray, of Perth, is edited, with a memoir of the preacher, by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of Edinburgh. The Rev. W. R. Tweedie has written a book on "Satan as Revealed in Scripture." The Rev. J. Llewellyn Davis is the author of the 11th of the Tracts for Priests and People, on the text "The Spirit Giveth Life." The Rev. K. M. Banerjee has prepared a volume of Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy, comprising the Nyaya, the Sankhya, and the Vedant, with a Discussion on the Authority of the Vedas. In fiction, we have from Mr. Sala "The Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Door Porter;" from Miss Meteyard (Silverpen) "Lady Herbert's Gentlewomen;" and edited by Lady Caroline Eliot, "Whan Can it be? or, the Fact Family Travelling Abroad." Messrs. Day and Son publish a volume of

sporting prints, "Hog-hunting in Lower Bengal," and Captain T. J. Lucas's "Pen and Pencil Reminiscences of a Campaign in South Africa."

London Society, the new monthly magazine, will make its appearance at the end of next week, and will consist of six sheets, or ninety-six pages of letter-press, with five full page illustrations on toned paper. Among the pictures in the first number will be one by Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., entitled "Tender Words;" another by Mr. J. D. Watson, "Spring Days," illustrative of Keat's lines on the four seasons of life; and another by Mr. Thomas, "Is it Friendship? Is it Love?" As a rule the names of the writers will not be attached to the articles in *London Society*. Dr. Kinkel contributes a paper on "Why Germany glories in the Memory of Schiller?" with Mr. Linton's rendering of Von Ramberg's fine drawing of the "Punschlied;" there will also be "A Stroll in the Park;" an article on Utopias, or "The Literature of the Blessed Isles;" a story by the author of "Who Breaks Pays;" some advice about "London Flowers, and Flowers on the Dinner-table;" "Penshurst, the Home of the Sidneys;" and a poem in the Praed vein, "Lady Mary and the Baron's Walk," are some items out of the first month's bill of fare. We heartily wish *London Society*, among its competitors *bon voyage*.

The *New York Herald* has fared very badly in this country during the late warlike debates. Everybody who wanted a bad word against the United States quoted something from the *Herald*, and Americans, and all who defended Americans, repudiated the *Herald* as a worthless blusterer (not to mention worse epithets), whose opinions carried no weight whatever beyond the Atlantic. Mr. James Gordon Bennett does not seem to have a friend in England, nor, if we are to believe

his countrymen, a single respectable one in America; but we are sure, if we communicated to him the fact, he would at once answer that he did not care a fig so long as his *Herald* sold more than any four of the most widely-circulated New York papers put together. We reprint his statement in another column. As a mere piece of literary information, we wish we had the truth on this head; also, if nobody respects the *Herald*, what then is the secret of its enduring success?

Among recent French issues we find a magnificent work, in folio, which when completed will be an ornament to any library, the "Histoire de la Bibliophilie." Alas, however, the price of the work when completed will place it beyond the money-power of the usual book-buyer. It will cost ten francs a number, and there will be twenty parts. It is published by the Techners, father and son, and the subjects illustrated are by M. Jules Jacquemart, à l'eau-forte. We have examined the first four parts which are beautifully engraved specimens of book-binding. This is just such a work as would rejoice the heart of an Earl Spencer, a Granville, a Dibdin, but this is not the first contribution which has been made to bibliophilology, if we may make use of such a word; for, if we mistake not, Mr. Charles Tuckett junior, of the British Museum, brought out several numbers of a work, in chromolithography, with text, to illustrate the history of bookbinding. The present work has, however, larger scope. It will not only illustrate the history of book-binding, but will give a history of particular books, to whom they first belonged, and the vicissitudes they have experienced down to the time when they found a resting-place in the public library, or in the collection of the nobleman or wealthy commoner. Many of the books now to be found in such libraries as those in Paris and of London belonged originally to princes or crowned heads. In the Imperial Library at Paris, there are books which belonged to Francis I., Henry II., Diana of Poitiers, Catherine de Medicis, Francis II., Henry III., Henry IV., Margaret of Valois, Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Anne of Austria, Henrietta (Maria Queen of England), James II., &c. De Thou, Mazarin, Colbert, Fouquet, Madame de Maintenon, Bossuet, and many others having a name "in history and in literature, were bibliophiles, and encouraged the art of bookbinding. Nor must omission be made of the names of the Italian connoisseurs, Maioli, Cavenarius, and Laurin, nor of Grolier, that prince of bibliophiles, who loved books, not only for himself, but for others, and whose device was, "Grolieri et amicorum." Williams and Norgate have furnished us with a prospectus, from which we learn that the present work will be composed of preliminary observations, in which will be inserted all the documents which it has been possible to collect on bookbinding; an explanatory text, which will appear with the later numbers, giving a history, as it were, of the subject of each plate; researches in the most celebrated libraries; and a portion of the work will be reserved to bibliophiles of all eras, classified in chronological order; and here will be reproduced their arms, devices, and "ex libris." We have said enough to indicate the nature and value of such a work as the present. A work in the French language has been published in Hanover, "Li Romans dou Chevalier au Lyon von Chrestien von Troies," edited by Dr. H. L. Holland, beginning with Arthur:

Artus, le boens rois de Bretaigne
La cui proesse nos enseigne, &c.

The "Romans" has not been published until the present time in a complete form, and the editor has adopted the text of Yvain, formed from a MS. in the library of Paris. The Count L. Clément de Ris publishes "Critiques d'art et de littérature." Among his subjects we find Charles Duclos, François Marmontel, Madame Deffand, Madame Recamier, &c. These studies were published several years ago in a now forgotten collection.

An important work has appeared in Berlin, "Die Verfassung Englands" (The English Constitution), by Dr. Edward Fische. The author appears to have studied his subject well, and is quite at home with all our great constitutional authorities. His bulky octavo is divided into books, wherein his countrymen may read of the rise and progress of our polity; of the nature of our laws respecting person and property, respecting religious freedom, liberty of the press, and the freedom of the individual. Respecting also, the prerogatives of the Crown, its powers and limitations. We have further an exposition of the administrative economy of England, a history of the Privy Council and its functions, of the Board of Trade, Board of Works, of the Admiralty and Horse Guards. We have an account of our local and municipal institutions, of our police, our vestries, our poor-laws, our "crown's quests," our various courts of law, not forgetting Chancery and the Lord Chancellor. At a hasty glance, we can say no more than that the author appears to have taken great pains in bringing together his materials, and in fortifying himself with authorities. To Gustav Friedrich Waagen we have long been indebted for a "History of the Art-Treasures in Great Britain," for an important art treatise on the brothers Van Eyck, on Art and Artists in England and France, and other valuable works relating to the history of art. We are now indebted to him for another work, the first part of which only has reached England, but the second will speedily follow—"Handbuch der deutschen und niederländischen Malerschulen," with about fifty neat illustrations. We have first an account of early Christian and Byzantine art (A.D. 800-1250), and next of art during the Roma-Byzantine period. We come

then to the history of the Germanic style, which is set forth in three epochs. First the period from 1250 to 1350, which began with the illumination of books, and ended with something like an independent school of painting. Secondly, the period (1500-30) beginning with the brothers Van Eyck, and ending with a real German School. Thirdly, the period from 1530 to 1600, when the Germans and Dutch, through the study of Italian models, became more natural in style, and began themselves to exercise an influence upon art. This new work by Waagen is destined to become as popular as any of his previous works. An amusing poem has been published at Hamburg in Plattdeutsch, by Klaus Groth, who has a great name as a rhymester in this patois, and who by the present poem is said to have realised a considerable sum. It is entitled "Rothgater Meister Lamp un sin Dochter" (Mr. Lamp the Tanner, and his Daughter). Independent of its literary merits, it is a good philological exercise in an offshot or variation of the modern German tongue. In Berlin has been recently published two editions of "La Divina Commedia," under the editorship of Carlo Witte. The larger edition is a critical one, with learned notes to the text, and the text is founded upon the best edition of Dante. A lesser edition gives the text merely. But it is well and clearly printed, and easy reading for old and weak eyes.

We finally notice a translation, or imitation, of Shakespeare's sonnets, by Friedrich Bodenstedt—"William Shakespeare's Sonette in deutscher Nachbildung." Without giving one of Shakespeare's sonnets en garde to its translation by the present author, we should perhaps only mislead the reader in expressing a critical opinion. The few sonnets in the translation which we have had time to read flow smoothly, and have the Shakespearian ring; but we do not commit ourselves to a full verdict on their merits. The name of Bodenstedt, however, is well known, and will attract attention to his performance.

"TEN DAYS IN ATHENS," by Dr. Corrigan, the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. announce for immediate publication "A Memoir of the Life of the Rev. Robert Story, D.D., late Minister of Roseneath; including Passages of Scottish Religions and Ecclesiastical History during the second quarter of the present Century," by the Rev. R. H. Story.

A WORK ON "BRITISH AGRICULTURE," by Mr. John Wilson, a Berwickshire farmer, is preparing for publication by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

MR. J. CORDY JEAFFRESON has a three-volume novel ready—"Olive Blake's Good Work"—which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish in a few days.

MR. SAMUEL SHARPE, author of the "History of Ancient Egypt," has "A Description of the Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum," illustrated with many woodcuts, in the press, which will be published by Mr. J. R. Smith, of Soho-square.

THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S Sermon on the Death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, preached at Eversley Church, on the 22nd December last, will be published in a few days, by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn.

THE NEWSVENDERS OF LONDON are going to memorialise the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the present condition of the trade.

MISS SEWELL, the author of "Amy Herbert," is about to publish her impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin.

DR. JOHN HASTINGS is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co., as the author of a forthcoming work entitled "An Inquiry into the Value of the Excreta of Reptiles in Phthisis and some other Diseases."

FIVE SERMONS, never before published, by Henry Martyn, the celebrated missionary to Persia, are about to be published by Messrs. Seeleys. The book will contain a fine lithographic portrait of Martyn.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE should come to a quick decision either to die or live reputably. Lately it issued three lapsed numbers under one cover, and up to this date the January number has not made its appearance. What would become of Macmillan or the Temple Bar if either played such pranks!

CORMAC'S AND O'DAVOREN'S Old Irish Glossaries, with the glossary to the calendar of Oingus the Culdee, will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate next month.

"HEARTS OF OAK; OR, NAVAL YARNS," by the author of "Vonved the Dane," is announced by Mr. Bentley.

THE SUIT, which we some months ago stated as in contemplation against the Rev. H. B. Wilson for his articles on the National Church in "Essays and Reviews," was commenced on Monday in the Arches Court, Westminster. The suit is promoted by the Rev. James Fendall, rector of Harlington, Cambridgeshire.

WOOD FOR RAGS.—In some Belgian paper-mills wood is now used as a substitute for rags to the extent of from 20 to 30 per cent. in printing papers.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS are about to start a big shilling monthly, on the model of the *Coruhill Magazine*. It is to be called "The Correspondent," and Cardinal Wiseman is announced as a contributor.

SIR J. P. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH has in preparation "Four Periods in Public Education, as reviewed in 1832, 1839, 1846, and 1862."

MR. SAMUEL BAILEY, the Metaphysician, has a work nearly ready "On the Received Text of Shakspeare's Dramatic Writings, and its Improvement."

THE GARRICK CLUB having grown too great for their present house, are about to build themselves a larger on the opposite side of King-street, Covent-garden, looking towards Seven Dials. Mr. Marrable has furnished plans.

"MEMORIES OF NEW ZEALAND LIFE," by Mr. Edwin Hodder, will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in February.

"TEN YEARS' SPORTING ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA," by Mr. C. W. Baldwin, will be published shortly by Mr. Bentley.

SALVERTE'S "History of the Names of Men, Nations, and Places in their connection with the Progress of Civilisation," translated by the Rev. L. H. Mordacque, of Haslingden, will be published immediately in two volumes by Mr. J. R. Smith.

A SCHOOLBOY'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY is in preparation by Mr. J. B. Jukes, the local director of the Geological Survey of Ireland. A Student's Manual of the same science, by Mr. Jukes, will be published immediately by Messrs. A. and C. Black of Edinburgh.

MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH is about to issue a reprint of the book published in 1745, containing the Names of the Roman Catholics, Non-jurors, and others, who refused to take the Oaths to King George I., together with their Titles and Places of Abode, the Parishes and Townships where their Lands lay, the Names of the then Tenants, and the annual value of them as returned by themselves; collected by Mr. Cosin, the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates.

ELLICE, a Tale, by L. N. Comyn, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. THE POST-OFFICE has issued a ninepenny postage-stamp this week.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION to the social history of last century is announced by Mr. Bentley in the Diary and Correspondence of the Rev. Dr. Whalley, with Mrs. Siddons, Miss Seward, Mrs. Piozzi, Mrs. Hannah More, and others. BELGIUM in 1860 exported paper to the value of 5,559,000 francs (about 222,360*l.*); a small sum compared to what many paper-makers' imaginations figured.

Mrs. S. C. HALL's novel, "Can Wrong be Right," from *St. James's Magazine*, is to be republished separately, in two volumes, by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE AUTHENTICITY and Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah vindicated in a course of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, by the Rev. R. Payne Smith, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, will be published shortly by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.

WEIGHTS OF PAPER.—We are sorry to learn that the resolution come to some months ago by the paper makers to mark all reams of paper according to their exact weight has been broken through; and that some of those who were most anxious to observe it have returned to the old practice in self-defence. The reform, however, is not abandoned. A meeting of the wholesale stationers was held on the 13th December, in the Guildhall Coffee-house, when it was resolved: That although difficulty has been experienced by some houses in carrying out the resolution as to marked weights, passed at a meeting of wholesale stationers, held here on the 25th September, it is the opinion of this meeting that that resolution should be strictly adhered to. That as it appears several of the trade, although signing, have yet violated the resolution of the 25th September, a committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chater, Grimwade, Spicer, Barlow, Millington, Hodge, jun., and Watson, with power to add to their number, to take such steps as they may deem necessary to get a clause inserted in the "Trade-Marks Bill," compelling papermakers to mark and stationers to sell paper marked with the actual weight. That a subscription of 3*l.* 3*s.* each be entered into for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses. The sums already received amount to upwards of sixty pounds.

UNITED STATES.—The forty-three public libraries of Philadelphia, says the *Inquirer*, contain 272,412 volumes.

Mr. R. W. EMERSON has been delivering an oration "On the Immortality of the Soul," which is about to be published.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON ITS NEIGHBOURS.—Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the editor and proprietor of the *New York Herald*, thus challenges his rivals to compare their circulation with his. "Three of our contemporaries—the *World*, the *Times*, and the *Tribune*—or, as we style them, 'the World, the Flesh, and the Devil'—are working themselves into an unnecessary frenzy over the question of the comparative circulation of the *Herald* and of their own journals—a matter very easy to settle. There is no logic like that of figures, and the following, taken from our books, shows, as far as we are concerned, the actual state of facts:

Daily Circulation of the New York Herald.			
Monday, Nov. 25	103,248	Monday, Dec. 2	102,768
Tuesday, Nov. 26	101,280	Tuesday, Dec. 3	104,160
Wednesday, Nov. 27	102,048	Wednesday, Dec. 4	120,000
Thursday, Nov. 28	100,800	Thursday, Dec. 5	105,648
Friday, Nov. 29	103,248	Friday, Dec. 6	103,248
Saturday, Nov. 30	106,560	Saturday, Dec. 7	107,040
Average		105,058.	

We will now give the circulation of our contemporaries as nearly as we can get at it:—

Daily Tribune, from	25,000 to 30,000
Daily Times, from	25,000 to 30,000
Daily World, from	8,000 to 12,000

Thus it will be seen that the daily circulation of the *Herald* is double the aggregate daily circulation of the three journals above specified. If our contemporaries really wish to put the facts to the test, they have only to assent to our proposition for the appointment of a committee, with full power to inspect the books and press-room returns of the *Herald* establishment, on the condition that we shall have a right to the appointment of a similar committee to investigate theirs. Should this understanding be fairly and honestly carried out, we may be disposed to give the statement of their business position the benefit of the extended publicity of our columns. The figures above quoted will show the people of this community why it is the *Herald* is the great medium of its advertising business. They will also explain the motive of all the froth, and fume, and expenditure of temper which the controversy has elicited."

FRANCE.—M. Ernest Renan, returned from his investigations in the East, has been nominated Professor of Hebrew and the Semitic Languages at the College of France—chiefly, it is understood, at the suggestion of the Emperor.

ITALY.—By royal decree, a great national library is to be established at Florence, the foundation of which is to be laid by the union of the two celebrated collections known as the "Maglia beccchiaria" and the Palantina. The former, now in the Uffizi Palace, consists of more than 175,000 printed and 12,000 manuscript works, the earlier part of which were collected by the old goldsmith from which the library takes his name, and who was called "Heliolus Librorum," from the fact that he read every book he bought.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—F. C. Leader and J. L. Cock, New Bond-street and Brook-street, Hanover-square, music-sellers.

BRUCE and Ford, Trump-street, King-street, Cheap-side, law stationers.

BANKRUPT.—Horace Stebbing Roscoe St. John, Crown-hill, Norwood, literary author, Jan. 30, at eleven. Solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Watling-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Basinghall-street.

John Oliver Bebbington, Manchester, letterpress printer, Jan. 22, at twelve. Bankrupts' Court, Manchester. Solicitor, Mr. Livett, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

NOTICE OF SITTINGS FOR LAST EXAMINATION.—Feb. 13, W. J. Franklin, Acton-street, Gray's inn-road, printer.

Feb. 5, R. Hirschfield, Clifton-street, Finsbury, printer.

DIVIDENDS.—Feb. 5, D. F. Owers, Sussex-terrace, Westbourne-grove, bookseller.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society is advertised to take place at the Freemason's Tavern, on Wednesday, the 19th of February. Mr. Grimwade will preside on the occasion.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS, Auctioneer of Books, Prints, and Literary Property, has removed from Fleet-street to Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, 20th January, and following days, the library of the late Hon. and Right Rev. H. Montague Villiers, Bishop of Durham.

By MESSRS. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Thursday, 23rd January, and five following days, a portion of the library of the late J. N. Furze, Esq., and the remaining portion of the library of Don Justa de Sancha, containing some rare Spanish works; and some valuable works returned from the library of Archbishop Tenison.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, 30th January, and five following days, the library of the late David Baillie, Esq., of Belgrave-square.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ARMAN—A Complete Ready Reckoner for the Admeasurement of Lond. By Abraham Arman. To which is added a T-ble showing the Price of Work, from 2*d* 6*d* to 20*s.* per Acre. 12mo cl swd 1*s* 6*d.* Jno Weale

BAAL; or, Sketches of Social Evil. A Poem in Ten Flights. Fcp 8vo cl 5*s.* Wm. Freeman

BAKER—Our Volunteer Army, a Plan for its Organization. By Jas. Baker, B.A. Post 8vo bds 2*s.* Macmillan and Co.

BANERJEE—Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy; comprising The Nyaya, The Sankhya, The Vedant. To which is added a Discussion on the Authority of the Vedas. By the Rev. K. M. Banerjee. 8vo cl 1*s.* Williams and Norgate

BOLTON—Life Lessons; or, Scripture Truths Illustrated for the Young. By the Rev. Jas. Bolton. Fcp 8vo cl 2*s* 6*d.* T. Nelson and Sons

BOOK (A) of Family Prayers, compiled chiefly from the Devotions of Jeremy Taylor, and other Divines of the 17th Century. Fcp 8vo cl 1*s.* Longman and Co.

BROOKS—The Rod of the Almighty. A Sermon preached on occasion of the Funeral of His Royal Highness, Albert, Prince Consort, at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, Dec. 23rd, 1861. By the Rev. J. W. Brooks, M.A. Fcp 8vo swd 6*d.* Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

BROWN—A Concurrence to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. By the Rev. Jno. Brown. New edit 32mo cl 1*s* 6*d.* Wm. Tegg

BROWN—Infant Baptism, its grounds in Scripture and Practical Bearings. In two Discourses. By the Rev. Chas. J. Brown. 18mo swd 6*d.* (J. MacLaren, Edinburgh.) Hamilton and Co.

BOWERING—The Practice and Procedure of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes; with forms of Practical Proceedings; the Acts, Rules, and Orders; Tables of Fees and Bills of Costs. By W. Ernst Bowering, Esq. Post 8vo cl 8*s.* Butterworths and Co.

BURTON—The City of the Saints; and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Richard F. Burton, with Maps and Illustrations. 2nd edit 8vo cl 1*s.* Longman and Co.

BUTLER—The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. By Joseph Butler, LL.D. New and improved edit 12mo cl 2*s.* Wm. Tegg

BUTLER—Tith Sermons and Remains of the Right Rev. J. Butler, D.C.L. Newly edited with a Memoir, &c. by the Rev. E. Steere, LL.D. Fcp 8vo cl 6*s.* Bell and Daldy

CARPENTER—Hog Hunting in Lower Bengal. With descriptive Text; by Percy Carpenter. Imp folio cl 4*s.* Day and Son

CARTER—Sermons, by Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A. 8vo cl 10*s* 6*d.* Masters

CHALMERS—Astronomical Discourses. By the late T. Chalmers, D.D. New edit (copyright), 12mo swd 1*s.* (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.) Hamilton and Co.

CLEGGY List (The) for 1862. 8vo cl 10*s.* G. Cox

COOPER—Memorials of a Beloved Mother: being a sketch of the Life of Mrs. Cooper, sister of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth. By the Author of the "Memorials of John Lang Bickersteth." 2nd edit with an appendix, fcp 8vo cl 3*s* 6*d.* Wertheim and Co.

CURTIS—Curiosities of Detection; or, the Sea Coast Station, and other Tales. By Robert Curtis. Fcp 8vo bds 2*s.* Ward and Lock

DANTE'S Divine Comedy. Hell, Purgatory and Paradise. Translated by C. B. Cayley. New edition. 3 vols fcp 8vo cl 5*s.* each; ditto Notes to new edit fcp 8vo cl 6*s.* Longman and Co.

DAVIS—A Key to Arithmetical Examples for Home and School Use. Part I. By William Davis, B.A. 18vo cl 1*s.* Longman and Co.

DELANEY—The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delaney: with interesting reminiscences of George the Third, and Queen Charlotte. Edited by the Right Honourable Lady Llanover. Second series. 3 vols 8vo cl 30*s.* R. Bentley

DE VALDES—Alfabeto Cristiano. By Juan De Valdes, which teaches the true way to acquire the Light of the Holy Spirit. From the Italian of 1546. By B. B. Wilfen. Cr 8vo. cl 10*s* 6*d.* Bosworth and Harrison

EDRIS—England and France. By Christopher Eades, A.M. Prize Essay. 2nd edit 8vo swd 1*s* 6*d.* (Mc Glashan and Gill, Dublin.) Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

EGYPT, Nubia, and Ethiopia. Illustrated by 100 Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by Francis Frith. With descriptions and numerous Wood Engravings, by Joseph Borroni; and Notes, by Samuel Sharpe. 4to cl 6*s.* Smith, Elder, and Co.

ELLICOTT—A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians. By C. J. Ellicott, B.D. 2nd edit, 8vo cl 7*s* 6*d.* Parker, Son, and Bourn

ELLICOTT—The Destiny of the Creature, and other Sermons. By J. C. Ellicott, B.D. 2nd edit, cr 8vo cl 5*s.* Parker, Son, and Bourn

FARNINGHAM—Lays and Lyrics of the Blessed Life. Consisting of Light from the Cross and other Poems. By Marianne Farningham. 3rd edit fcp 8vo cl 3*s.* L. Lowe and Co.

FARNINGHAM—Life Sketches, and Echoes from the Valley. By Marianne Farningham. Fcp 8vo cl 2*s* 6*d.* Christian World Office

FLORAL (The) World. Vol. IV. 8vo cl gilt 6*s.* Groombridge and Sons

FRANCATELLI—A Plain Cookery Book for the Working Classes. By C. E. Francatelli. Fcp 8vo cl swd 6*d.* Bosworth and Harrison

GAIL—Select French Poetry for the Young. With English Notes. By F. E. A. Gail, M.A. Fcp 8vo cl 2*s.* Bell and Daldy

GORE—Fascination. By Wm. Gore. (The Shilling Standard Library. Vol. IV.) Fcp 8vo bds 1*s.* W. Kent and Co.

GRAY—Gospel Contrasts and Parallels: Sermons. By the Rev. Andrew Gray. Edited with a Memoir, by Robert S. Candlish, D.D. Cr 8vo cl 10*s* 6*d.* (J. MacLaren, Edinburgh.) Hamilton and Co.

GRAY—Morning Seed; or, Bible Words for Young Disciples. By the Rev. W. H. Gray, M.A. Fcp 8vo cl 3*s.* T. Nelson and Sons

GREAT (The) Comic Volume of Songs: containing 121 of the Best, Newest, and most Popular Comic Songs, Sung by Mr. Stead, Sam Cowell, Mackney, Sam Collins, &c. With Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. 4to cl gilt edges 4*s.* Musical Bouquet Office

GROSESTEST (Robert) Episcopi Quondam Lincolnensis Epistola. Edited by Henry Richard Luard, M.A. (Published by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls) 8vo half bound 4*s* 6*d.* Longman and Co.

HANDBOOK Guide to Railway Situations: Including the Complete System of Railway Accounts and Returns; to which are added Valuable Hints on Commercial Employments Generally. (Cassell's Handbooks.) Fcp 8vo cl limp 1*s.* Cassell and Co.

HOOK—Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D. Vol. II. Anglo-Norman Period. 8vo cl 1*s.* R. Bentley

HYMNS, Ancient and Modern, for Use in the Services of the Church. 18mo cl limp 1*s.* Novello and Co.

HYMNS for the Church of England. Post 8vo cl 4*s* 6*d.* Longman and Co.

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